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OBSERVATIONS ON THE NATURE, SYMPTOMS, EFFECTS, TREATMENT AND CURE OF CATARRH.

BY DR. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL.

NO. 100 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.

Among the list of chronic diseases which affect the human frame, Catarrh is the one most prevalent, most offensive, most productive of discomfort, and most liable to a variety of dangerous and distressing complications.

Its earliest and most prominent symptom is a discharge from the head, varying in its nature in different cases, and even in the same individual at different times. It may be a thin, colorless, acrid fluid, or a glairy, starch-like substance. Generally, however, it is a thick, purulent, or muco-purulent matter, either ash-colored, greenish yellow, or of a deep green tint, occasionally streaked or flecked with blood. So copious and offensive is the discharge in many cases, that patients feel as though their whole head were in a state of corruption.

"HAWKING."

Much of the discharge passes backward, either dropping into the throat or collecting as a tough, viscid, tenacious phlegm behind and above the soft palate in the passage between the throat and the head. Its lodgment embarrasses respiration and creates a constant and almost irresistible desire to relieve the discomfort by drawing the offending substance into the throat, so as to eject it by the mouth. This practice, popularly known as "hawking," is characteristic of Catarrh, and proves as embarrassing to the one afflicted as it is disagreeable to those around. Again, the offensive matter hardens, and deposits itself on the membrane in the shape of dry, hard crusts, which in some cases accumulate to such an extent as to form a plug in the nose, obstructing breathing and producing serious discomfort. Fragments of those morbid concretions occasionally pass into the throat, but most generally they are blown from the nose with considerable violence, in pieces from one to two inches in length, either solid or tubular in form, and often bearing the exact shape of the nasal cavity.

OFFENSIVE BREATH.

The breath is always tainted, and sometimes so revoltingly offensive as to render the sufferer an object of disgust to himself as well as to others, and cases are occasionally met with in which the stench is really overpowering, and sufficiently vile to effect the atmosphere of a whole room. Thus a person afflicted with Catarrh lives continually in an impure atmosphere of his own surrounding, and inhales the poisonous effluvia with every breath.

The nose is stopped up, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, and often on both, giving rise to a disagreeable, "stuffy" sensation in the head, accompanied by occasional violent and prolonged paroxysms of sneezing. A distressing sensation of heavy weight or compression over the forehead, especially in the region above and between the eyes. Sometimes there is pain obstinately fixed in some particular part, as in the temples, on the top of the head, at the back of the head, or behind the orbits, and occasionally pain manifests itself in the face of so severe a character that it is frequently mistaken for neuralgia.

The voice is husky, or of a nasal character, while oftentimes there is a continuous hoarseness and discordance. The sense of smell is generally blunted or entirely lost in Catarrh, and a similar effect on the taste occasionally results. The eyes are apt to become irritated and disposed to water excessively on exposure to cold or wind, and a sense of weariness of sight is experienced after slight visual exertions.

DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.

Catarrh is one of the most frequent causes of deafness. Scarcely any one afflicted with this disease for any length of time retains a normal acuteness of the hearing power. With some the hearing suffers at first only by spells, the ears becoming obstructed during each accession of cold, or stopped up while blowing the nose, but by degrees the spells of deafness occur oftener and last longer, until at length the hearing remains permanently impaired. Noises in the head, resembling every conceivable sound, often make their appearance, and add materially to the existing distress.

COUGH OF VARIABLE SEVERITY

is a result of Catarrh. Sometimes it amounts merely to a raking effort; occasionally, however, the cough is severe and harassing, and the expectoration is either alarmingly copious or so tenacious as to necessitate almost constant efforts for its removal. As a natural result of that condition there ensues loss of appetite, excessive debility and emaciation. Indeed, in some instances the loss of flesh is so considerable and progressive as to suggest the existence of tuberculous disease, and not a few cases of Catarrh that come under my notice have been regarded as Consumption, and so treated by unwary or inexperienced practitioners.

DEVELOPMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

The pernicious influence of Catarrh upon the system soon manifests itself in a variety of ways. The patient has no appetite, or is troubled with indigestion, loses flesh and strength, is languid, unable to perform mental or physical labor with the usual facility, is nervous, depressed in spirits, timid, agitated, and inclined to drowsiness and sleep; the memory is weakened, and its permanent impairment seriously threatened.

The mucous membrane becomes morbidly sensitive to unfavorable influences, and in spite of the utmost care becomes affected from the slightest causes, so that at last even a breath of wind upon the lining of the nose or throat becomes productive of a cold, and gives rise to a serious disturbance of the respiratory organs. Thus the patient is subjected to frequent and repeated colds, each one aggravating the disease by giving it a new impulse, and attacking a larger extent of surface than its predecessor. In this manner the difficulty spreads from organ to organ, invading the throat, larynx, trachea and bronchial tubes, until, encroaching further and further, it reaches the finer ramifications of the bronchi, when a slight impulse is required to send it to the lungs.

Experience has shown that in the majority of cases Catarrh becomes the starting-point of consumptive development, the disease being transmitted to the lungs both by nervous connection and continuity of surface, and so frequently has this course been noticed that Catarrh must be regarded as a premonition and one of the very earliest manifestations of Consumption.

TREATMENT AND CURE.

By the system of treatment which we have originated and pursued for years with uniform success, a complete and permanent cure of this repulsive disorder can be effected. This we have demonstrated in thousands of cases, representing the disease in every form, and in all its various stages of development. Our applications are made to reach the diseased parts in the most direct and positive manner, instantaneously penetrating every coil and cavity of the head communicating with the nostrils, and subjecting every portion of the affected membrane to the healing action of the remedy employed, with the most beneficial results, and without causing the least pain or unpleasant sensation.

So effective is this plan of medication that a single application is generally productive of decided relief. The affected cavities are thoroughly cleansed from incrusted morbific matter, the offensive smell is removed, and relief from other troublesome symptoms is almost immediately experienced. The discharge soon diminishes, irritation is allayed, the inflammation subsides, ulcerations are made to heal, and finally a radical and permanent cure is effected.

The practice of DR. LIGHTHILL is exclusively devoted to the treatment, relief and cure of Deafness, Catarrh, and Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, a class of affections of the highest importance. A candid opinion will invariably be given as to the probabilities of a cure, and no case will be encouraged for treatment without a reasonable chance of success. Those who place themselves under Dr. LIGHTHILL's professional care may feel confident of receiving every benefit which it is possible to derive from scientific treatment, a comprehensive experience, and unremitting attention.

DR. LIGHTHILL receives patients from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., daily, at his residence,

NO. 100 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

Contest Over the Mint and Coinage Bill.

A Republican Representative from Texas Admitted.

Six Young Japanese Seeking to Enter West Point.

Mr. Conkling to Speak on the "One-Term" Principle Today.

The President on General Amnesty and Civil Rights.

Major-Gen. Halleck's Death Causes no Vacancy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The House again came together with thin ranks, and it has little to show for a noisy day's work. The Coinage Codification bill, after a protracted discussion, was recommitted, at the suggestion of Messrs. DAWES and GARFIELD, and in accordance with the policy advocated by these gentlemen yesterday that the House should stop to think before it begins to increase the expenses of any bureau, new or old. FERNANDO WOOD, with utter irrelevancy, said during the discussion that the question was not one of compensation, but of fitness and integrity on the part of the officers. The Democracy wanted reform of this kind, he said, from which it appears he at least of that party will not oppose the plan of the Civil Service Commission. DWIGHT TOWNSEND delivered himself of an earthquake, insisting that Congress was wasting time over obsolete matters and neglecting the commercial interests of the country, and, to defeat the passage of the bill, moved to strike out its enacting clause. Amid great excitement, the yeas and nays were called, and the motion lost. This motion of TOWNSEND's is in accordance with the policy of the Free-traders which was foreshadowed in these dispatches the other day. They will prevent or at least embarrass all legislation which does not bear directly upon their hobby. The motion to recommit was amended by Mr. McCORMICK, of Missouri, by a resolution substantially instructing the Committee to make no change in the existing mint and coining laws. This was lost by nearly a party vote. The bill proposes a change in the form of a bureau, which, while it will not increase expenses materially, will make the mints secure by enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to know at all times the exact condition of the coinage. It has many other excellent features.

MR. CLARKE, OF TEXAS.

The only actual business transacted by the House today was the admission of W. T. CLARKE, from the Third Texas District, on the prima facie case as presented by the Committee on Elections. The Democrats resisted it, aided by Mr. FARNSWORTH and one or two other Republicans, but the report of the Committee was agreed to by nearly a party vote.

A REPRESENTATIVE AND SENATOR-ELECT.

During the session of the House today the United States Senator-elect from California, Hon. A. A. SARGENT, appeared on the floor and took the oath. This is his first appearance since he was elected to the House last October. He was warmly greeted on all sides.

THE WEATHER REPORTS.

The value put upon the Signal Bureau weather service is forcibly indicated by the fact that Gen. MYER, chief signal officer, had now before him applications from sixty-eight additional cities for the establishment of stations. Many of these are being urgently pressed by members of Congress for localities in which they feel a personal interest. The appropriation, however, for the current fiscal year is so small that the applications must necessarily be denied for the present, but the great and constantly increasing value of the service will doubtless induce Congress to largely increase the appropriation for the next fiscal year. Such an expenditure of money will be cordially approved by the people, for whose direct benefit it is made.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The members of the Republican National Committee are nearly all here, and will meet at the Ebbitt House, to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock. The great point is the place of meeting for the National Convention. Philadelphia is here in very strong numbers, and in profuse offers of the most complete and cordial hospitality. There will be a decided influence proceeding from Congressional circles to have the meeting of the Convention so late in June that Congress may adjourn prior thereto.

JAPANESE AT WEST POINT.

The Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, today, reported a bill providing for the admission of six Japanese young men, to be selected by the Government of Japan, to the Military Academy at West Point. It received brief consideration, and then was laid over till to-morrow by an objection under the rules which precluded its present consideration. There is some objection to its passage, but not enough probably to prevent it. Mr. THURMAN objects to our training in the art of war the youth of other nations, which may employ that knowledge in the future against us, and he seems to think this would be regarded as a precedent for admitting to the same school students from the South American Republics and the nations of Europe, from which there would be a great rush immediately on the promulgation of this action of our Government. Mr. CARPENTER also objects to the bill. Messrs. CAMERON, MORTON, SUMNER and COLE all favor it. Mr. MORI, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, is exceedingly anxious for its passage.

SPEECH OF MR. CONKLING.

The announcement of Mr. CONKLING's speech to-morrow has attracted a good deal of attention, and there is a prospect that he will have crowded galleries to hear it. It is expected, considering the political significance of the subject and the occasion, that those who are now admitting that they cannot expect to defeat the re-election of the President without the moral support of this amendment, will not escape without some attention, to which they will find a reply necessary.

IMPORTANT ARMY BILL.

Mr. WILSON called up today his bill to discontinue certain grades in the army, and it was passed with only slight modifications. If it becomes a law by the concurrence of the House a large number of lieutenants will be mustered out of the service or assigned to such subordinate places as may be vacant. A section of the bill was stricken out and presented as a distinct proposition. By its provisions enlisted men can deposit their savings in sums not less than five dollars with the Pay-master, who are to account for it. The amount will be retained by the Government and paid back to the depositors with interest at the time of final discharge, and not before. In case of desertion the amount that has been deposited will be forfeited by the deserter. Mr. WILSON terms this a bill to establish a system of deposits to prevent desertion and to elevate the rank and file of the army.

SENATORIAL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. CLAYTON is accorded the investigation which he asked yesterday, and today the Vice-President appointed as the special investigating Committee Messrs. WRIGHT, MORRILL, of Maine, and NORWOOD, the new Senator from Georgia. It is a question of much importance whether Mr. CLAYTON is guilty of the charges against him, since, if the evidence should prove the truth of the allegations against him, he would undoubtedly be expelled from the Senate. His apparent anxiety to have a speedy examination is regarded with favor.

SOCIAL GOSSIP.

The social season has fairly begun, and the hundreds of gay equipages which fill the streets nearly every day add largely to the appearance of Washington. There will not be a week-day night for the next six weeks which will not have its quota of one or more parties or receptions. On Tuesday Mrs. CRESSWELL gave a lunch to the ladies of the Cabinet, and they held a council as to the important matter of evening receptions. The arrangements, when concluded, were as follows: Mrs. CRESSWELL gives the first one next week, Mrs. DELANO follows, Mrs. BOWER succeeds Mrs. DELANO, and Mrs. WILLIAMS gives the fourth.

ABOLISHMENT OF A MILITARY DIVISION.

The death of Major-Gen. HALLECK reduces the number of Major-Generals in the army to three. This is the number which the law of 1870, consolidating the army, required that it should be reduced to before any vacancies should be filled by promotion. The Military Division of the South will be abolished in consequence of the death of Gen. HALLECK, but the two departments which now constitute it—that of the South, under Gen. TERRY, and that of the Gulf, under Gen. EMORY—will remain as separate commands.

INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Indian Peace Commissioners are now all in the city, save Hon. W. E. DODGE, who is in Europe. They are in daily conference with Secretary DELANO and Commissioner WALKER, and on Friday night will meet, at Secretary DELANO's house, a large number of gentlemen interested in the advancement and civilization of the Indians.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE PRESIDENT ON AMNESTY AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

The President was visited today by delegations of colored men, who are advocating the passage of Mr. SUMNER's Supplementary Civil Rights bill. They included Mr. JOHN F. COOK, Register, and HENRY JOHNSON, President of the Board of Trustees of the colored schools, with several other leading representatives of the race in the district. Prof. GREENER, Principal of the Colored High School at Philadelphia, and others from that city, a committee of the colored members of the Virginia Legislature and prominent representatives of the colored race from other sections. Mr. COOK made a speech to the President, giving the views of the colored people on Mr. SUMNER's bill. He asked if consistent with his ideas, the President would send a message to Congress asking for the passage of this measure as an amendment to the pending Amnesty bill. Prof. GREENER, of Philadelphia; Mr. GRAY, of the Arkansas Legislature; Mr. OLIVER, of Richmond, and others, addressed the President to a similar purpose. At the conclusion of the speeches, the President remarked that he had no doubt that the colored people were deprived of some rights and privileges they had a clear claim to. His impression was that the recent amendments to the constitution conferred upon them all the privileges of citizenship, and he thought the Courts would accord all the legal rights withheld. With regard to amending the Amnesty bill by the addition of the supplementary Civil Rights bill, the President considered that such action would jeopardize the passage of an Amnesty law; while from his knowledge of Mr. SUMNER's bill he believed it would pass on its merits as a separate measure.

THE NEW LOAN.

Some doubts having been expressed as to the truth of the report that JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & Co., with the ROTHSCHILDS, have made a proposition looking to the absorption of $600,000,000 of the new loan, inquiry this morning confirms it. The exact terms offered have not transpired, although it is believed they are similar to those regarding the previous $130,000,000. The subject is before the Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, as Chairman, will call a caucus of Democratic Senators and Representatives to meet in the hall of the House of Representatives next Tuesday night, to confer as to the political situation. The issuing of an address to the people is not contemplated.

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

An official Treasury communication shows the total number of persons employed in collection of Customs during the year ending June 30, 1871, to be 4,409, at a compensation of $5,457,540; revenue cutter service, $1,262,000; expenses of collection, $6,560,072; erection of Custom-houses, $750,359; repairs, $126,376; furniture, $69,467; distributive shares of fines, penalties and forfeitures, $245,328; rent of buildings and rooms, $132,574, are included in expense of collection, as also $161,474 as compensation and expense of fifty-three special agents. The number of persons employed in Boston is 507, at a compensation of $554,351. Employed in New-York, 1,235; compensation, $1,811,681. Employed in Philadelphia, 249; compensation, $314,377. Employed in Baltimore, 229; compensation, $284,507. Employed in New-Orleans, 304; compensation, $382,685. Employed in San Francisco, 209; compensation, $307,549.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The Vice-President appointed the following special committee to investigate the charges against Senator CLAYTON: Messrs. WRIGHT, of Iowa; MORRILL, of Maine, and NORWOOD, of Georgia.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented a petition from the Ladies' Union Relief Association, asking that provision be made for burying at the public cost honorably discharged soldiers dying in poverty. Also, a petition of citizens of New-York, praying that bounties and lands be given to classes of soldiers and seamen equally meritorious with those who have received them, but for whom no provision has been made.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, presented a similar petition from the citizens of Vermont.

Mr. CONKLING also presented a petition of colored citizens of Georgia asking relief from a poll tax, levied upon them, they say, contrary to a provision of the State Constitution.

JAPANESE STUDENTS FOR WEST POINT.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to admit six Japanese youths, to be selected by the Government of Japan, to the Military Academy at West Point without expense to the United States, and asked its immediate consideration.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, thought the bill unwise. The West Point Academy, he said, was not a pay school; no citizen of the country could send his son to the Academy by merely agreeing to pay his expenses, and he saw no reason why foreigners or a foreign Government should have the privilege.

Mr. CAMERON remarked that the Government of Japan had requested this as a special favor from our Government, and he thought it would be not only courtesy, but politic to grant it. Besides, a precedent had been set by the admission of Japanese cadets to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, thought it would be sound policy for the Government of the United States to comply with the request of the Japanese Government, and that there would be no obligation to follow the precedent in other cases. If France, or Great Britain, or Russia should make a similar request, we would not be bound to grant it, because our relations with these nations are entirely different from our relations with Japan. The Japanese were trying to break away from their old system which secluded them from the rest of the world. They had recently sent a Commission here to study our financial system, and had employed citizens of this country to superintend to some extent their own financial operations, and they were endeavoring in every way to study and adopt our civilization. He thought, therefore, in view of the present attitude of the Japanese, and the desirableness of cultivating friendly relations with them, that it would be wise, and in no way dangerous to admit these youths to West Point.

Mr. THURMAN said that if the Japanese wished to study our literature or our institutions, the schools and colleges of the country were open to them on the ordinary terms, and therefore he saw no necessity for turning West Point Academy into a pay-school for their benefit.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, thought this an exceptional case, and that a compliance with the request of the Japanese Government need not be regarded as a precedent.

Mr. COLE, of California, thought it important to do all in our power to cultivate friendly relations with the Japanese. Already there were 200 of their young men in this country for the purpose of study, while some 225 had gone to European countries with the same view. This showed that they were earnest in their desire to get into communication with our civilization, and this being an exceptional case it seemed to him right to grant the request of the Japanese Government.

Mr. THURMAN denied that this was an exceptional case. He saw no better reason why the favor should be granted to six Japanese than to the same number of Chinese, Peruvians, Bolivians or Chilians. It was, of course, wise for us to cultivate friendly relations with Japan and all other nations, but it did not follow that we must therefore turn our national academy into a general school to teach foreigners the art of war. There are thousands of American parents who would be glad to pay the cost of educating their sons at the National Academy as soldiers of the Republic, and while these were excluded he was not in favor of opening it to foreign youth who had no intention to become citizens, and who, in case of a war with their country, would be bound to use the knowledge and skill acquired here against this country. He had always been friendly to West Point, but he did not believe that the people would see it turned into a pay school-of-war for foreign youth, while their own children were excluded and let it stand.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, said the bill was a bad one, which ought not to pass; but if it passed at all, it ought to be without the provision authorizing the Secretary of War to exempt these Japanese youths from any of the regulations of the Academy. One of the most wholesome and essential features in the discipline of the Academy was that the distinctions existing outside were ignored, and all the cadets were upon the same level; but this bill proposed to establish a foreign aristocracy within the walls of the Academy. He moved to amend the bill by striking out the objectionable provision.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, inquired how the request came from the Japanese Government.

Mr. CAMERON said it had come through the Japanese Minister in Washington.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, said it was well known that the six youths were already on their way to this country and would soon land at San Francisco.

After further discussion, Mr. CARPENTER's amendment was adopted, yeas 28, nays 16.

The bill having been read a second time, Mr. VICKERS objected to its third reading, and it went over.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, offered the following joint resolution:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States requires the President to nominate, and by and with the consent of the Senate to appoint all officers of the United States whose appointments are not in said Constitution otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law, to vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they may think proper in the President alone, in the Courts of law, or in the heads of departments, therefore,

Resolved, That any law or regulation which is designed to relieve the President, and, in the cases pertaining to them, the Courts of law or heads of departments, of the full responsibility of such nominations or appointments, is in violation of the Constitution.

Mr. CARPENTER—I give notice that I intend to call this up at an early day for the purpose of submitting some remarks on the latest political delusion called "Civil Service Reform," which proposes to transfer the patronage of the Government from the officers upon whom the Constitution confers it, and give it to a board of school-masters sitting in Washington. Laid over.

BILLS.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas—To secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public lands.

By Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts—To establish a system of savings deposits with pay-masters, to prevent desertion, and elevate the condition of the rank and file of the army.

By Mr. DAVIS, of Virginia—To incorporate the Grand International Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

By Mr. NYE, of Nevada—To amend the act authorizing protection to citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano.

PASSED.

Bills were passed, as follows:

To prohibit the retention of soldiers' discharges by claim-agents and attorneys.

To authorize the discontinuance of certain grades in the military service, namely: company artificer and wagoner, and quarter-master sergeant; and also, extra lieutenants, as fast as vacancies occur in that grade.

The House bill, donating condemned cannon for a soldiers' monument at Pittsfield, Mass.

At 3 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COX, of New-York, presented a petition of 356 citizens of New-York City against land grants to corporations.

MINTS, ASSAY AND COINAGE.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill, reported yesterday, revising the laws relative to the mints, assay offices and coinage of the United States.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, who reported the bill, made additional explanations in regard to it.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, alluding to the position taken yesterday by Mr. DAWES against the increase of official salaries, said that the people were more anxious in regard to the integrity and ability of officials than in regard to their compensation. It was an encouraging sign of the times that public attention was now called to that subject. The report of the Committee on the Civil Service Reform contained the astounding statement that, according to the calculation of those who had made a careful study of all the facts, one-fourth of the revenues of the United States were annually lost in the collection. He did not believe that official honesty or dishonesty was confined to either political party, but he thought it auspicious that the people had at last determined to hold the Government to the strictest responsibility and accountability. If the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. DAWES,) instead of bringing up a discussion as to the salaries of officials, would devote his ability and intelligence and power in the House in affecting a substantial reform in the civil service, he would effect a substantial good for which the country would thank him, and no branch of the country more than that represented by the Democratic Party, which had commenced reform in the City of New-York, weeding out the corrupt elements in that party.

Mr. DAWES declined to follow Mr. WOOD in that line of discussion, but remarked that the Republican Party sent its thieves to the Penitentiary, while the Democratic Party sent its thieves to the Legislature. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. WOOD retorted that if all the thieves in the Republican Party were to be sent to the State Prison, there were not State prisons enough in the country to hold one hundredth part of them. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, moved to reduce the salary of the Director of the Mint from $5,500 to $4,500. Agreed to.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, moved to restrict traveling expenses to be allowed to Directors to those actually incurred in visiting the different mints and assay-offices, to be only on vouchers verified on oath. Agreed to.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, moved to reduce the salaries of Superintendents at Philadelphia and San Francisco from $5,000 to $4,000.

Mr. KELLEY opposed and argued against the amendment.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York, condemned the waste of public time in discussing a bill about the salaries of mint officers, while the great commercial interests of the country were languishing and decaying, and while, if things went on so, there would be no money to pay the officers. If a vote were taken throughout the country, he had no doubt, that it would be in favor of members of Congress returning to their private avocations at home. He moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, so that the House might proceed to the needed legislation. [Laughter.]

On a viva voce vote, the motion was sustained—80 to 62—but on a call for the yeas and nays the motion was rejected by yeas 77, nays 109.

Mr. GARFIELD appealed to Mr. KELLEY to consent to have the bill recommitted, so that the subject of salaries might be more fully considered.

Mr. KELLEY said he would not object ultimately to the recommitment of the bill, but in the meantime he would endeavor to persuade the gentleman that in the matter of salaries, those proposed with the bill were moderate and proper. He argued on that point in considerable detail. He was informed by the Treasurer that the utmost increase of the cost under the bill would involve was $5,700, and for that the workings of the Mint would be made systematic and efficient. In conclusion, he moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Coinage.

Mr. McCORMICK, of Missouri, moved as an amendment that the bill be recommitted, with instructions to report a bill that shall create no new bureau or officer, but shall provide that in the purchase of nickel and copper for the use of the Mint, proposals for bids shall be submitted, and the lowest and best bidders shall be contracted with, and that all nickel and copper coin redeemed by the Mint shall be recoined as far as it can be used for such purpose.

Mr. KELLEY suggested that the amendment would be very intelligible if it used the words, "nor in any way change the existing laws." Nothing was to be changed, it seemed, except the mode of buying nickel and copper.

Mr. McCORMICK expressed his belief that the primary object of the bill was to affect the manner in which nickel was to be purchased. There were more places in the United States besides Pennsylvania that produced nickel, and he thought that all nickel-producing portions of the country should be permitted an opportunity of supplying the Mint.

Mr. KELLEY could not believe that the Secretary of the Treasury saw it necessary to organize a Commission to revise the Mint laws, for the simple purpose of enabling somebody to have a job in buying nickel. The bill had no personal origin.

Mr. POTTER, of New-York supported Mr. McCORMICK's amendment. The bill left discretionary power with the Director of the Mint, and he would perhaps purchase the nickel from the Company in Pennsylvania. No such discretion should be given.

After further discussion the bill was recommitted without instructions, Mr. McCORMICK's amendment being rejected—yeas, 80; nays, 94.

THE TEXAS CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The House then took up the contested election case from the Third District of Texas, the report of the Committee on Elections being that W. T. CLARKE had the prima facie right to the seat, and should be sworn in without prejudice to any contestant, and the minority report being that D. C. GIDDINGS is entitled to the seat. The question turns on the interpretation to be given to the certificate of the Governor, who, while certifying that CLARKE was duly elected, adds that in his opinion the numerous irregularities and instances of fraud and violence during the election would rather warrant a new election than the giving of a certificate to either party.

Mr. HOAR, who made the report from the Committee of Elections, proceeded to argue the matter in its support.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, moved to recommit the whole case to the Committee, to be decided on its merits.

After several speeches for and against the report of the Committee, Mr. FARNSWORTH's motion was rejected—yeas 61, nays 107—only five Republicans voting aye, namely, Messrs. BEATTY, BINGHAM, FARNSWORTH, GARFIELD and HAY.

The resolution for the admission of Mr. CLARKE was adopted—yeas 102, nays 75—and Mr. CLARKE presented himself and was sworn in as a member.

Mr. SARGENT was also sworn in as Representative from California.

The House then, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

THE NAVAL PRECAUTIONS.

Admiral Lee's Flagship—The Congress to Convey the Hornet to the United States.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The *Worcester*, now nearly equipped at Boston for flagship of the North Atlantic Fleet, in place of the *Severn*, detached from this fleet early in October, will touch at Hampton Roads in a few days, when Admiral LEE, informed of the views of the Navy Department, will leave in her for the Southern part of his station. The *Congress*, detached from the North Atlantic Fleet in May last, and not since attached to it, was put on special service by the Secretary of the Navy to carry supplies to the *Polaris*, and is now sent by the same competent authority to give convoy, a simple and ordinary detail of duty, to the *Hornet*, which, since her reported landing in Cuba last Winter, has been, as is officially and publicly known, menacingly watched until recently by Spanish cruisers at Port-au-Prince.

FRANCE.

Adverse Report on the Proposal to Remove the Assembly to Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—In the National Assembly, to-day, the Committee of Parliamentary Initiation, to which was referred the proposal of M. DUCHATEL that the Assembly return to Paris, reported adversely. The reading of the report was received with great cheering by the Right, but the Left remained silent. After the Assembly shall have finished the discussion upon the new taxes proposed in the financial statement of M. POUYER-QUERTIER, the report of the Committee will be debated.

The rinderpest prevails in the Departments of Orne, Calvados and Eure.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Demonstrations in Ireland—The Course of the Present Government Denounced.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A telegram from Limerick reports that an immense demonstration was made in that city to-night by the supporters of home rule in the form of a reception to Messrs. P. J. SMYTH and ISAAC BUTT and other prominent advocates of the movement. A procession numbering 20,000 persons bearing many banners and accompanied by numerous bands of music, marched through the principal streets of the city, and finally halted at DANIEL O'CONNELL's monument, where a number of speeches were made. Mr. BUTT, in the course of his speech, spoke of the many wrongs inflicted upon Ireland, and urged the raising of the oppressed nation from the dust. He was also very severe in his denunciation of the Marquis of HARTINGTON, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Right Hon. Sir JOHN SOMERSET PAKINGTON addressed a Conservative meeting at Rochdale to-night. He stigmatized the policy of the Government as sensational and extravagant, and, alluding to Ireland, said the administration of affairs in that country had been eminently unsuccessful.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Establishment of Friendly Relations Between Germany and France—Papal Decree Concerning Infallibility.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The *Provincial Correspondenz*, in its issue today says the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with France proves that the German Government wishes to restore the former friendly relations between the two nations.

ROME, Jan. 10.—It is announced that the Pope will shortly send an [illegible] to the Roman Catholic Bishops who have not accepted the dogma of infallibility.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—It is announced that Señor SAGASTA will, at the first sitting of the Cortes, explain the programme of the Government recently formed by him, and will demand of the representatives of the people a decision between his policy and that of Señor ZORILLA.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11—1 A. M.—The highest barometer remains stationary in Tennessee and Arkansas with diminishing pressure. The barometer has fallen and risen again in New-England, and has fallen decidedly from the Missouri Valley to the upper lakes. Light winds, with clear weather, are reported from the Southern and Gulf States; north-west winds in the Middle and Eastern States, with cloudy weather in New-York and New-England. South-west winds from the Ohio Valley north and westward. The temperature has risen in the Mississippi Valley. Rain is reported from Utah, and threatening weather from Montana and California. The rivers have risen at Memphis and Vicksburg, and fallen at Nashville, and to a less extent at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue highest on Thursday, with pleasant weather in the Southern and Gulf States, except in Florida, where north-east winds and rain may be experienced. The pressure continues to fall north-west of the Ohio Valley, developing into an area of low barometer, with rain from Minnesota to Michigan. South-east winds and cloudy weather continue on the lower lakes. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to-night.

DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.

Second Day of the Meeting—Reports of the Various Dairies.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 10.—After sending the dispatch of yesterday a meeting was held at 7 P. M. at the Court-house, where a paper was read by H. COOLEY GREENE, Esq., on the manufacture of butter in creameries. Mr. GREENE illustrated his plan with a map charter on a large scale, and used many arguments to prove that the co-operative system was the correct one. He also stated that his model creamery was suited for the manufacturing of cheese as well as of butter. In addition to this it might appear that Mr. GREENE's plan brought the two products too close to one another, and thereby risked the deterioration of the butter. In the course of discussion on the foregoing article it appeared that one great drawback to the success of co-operative butter factories was the want of neatness in the milking and forwarding of the milk to the factory. A neat dairyman suffered from the neglect of his lazy, dirty neighbor. Mr. WILLARD, Chairman of the Association, then read the following reports. The Union Factory, Bangor, Franklin County, reported 96 days' milk, 233,161 pounds, sold 9,932 pounds butter, average, 1 pound butter to 23½ pounds milk. The Barley Spring Factory, Chateaugay, Franklin County, reported 276,411 pounds of milk, 12,012 pounds of butter, average, 1 pound butter to 22 5-10 of milk. The Cold Spring Factory, Malone, Franklin County, reported 241,267 pounds milk, 10,778 pounds butter; average, 1 pound of butter to 22 1-31 pounds of milk.

In the absence of the President, the meeting was called to order this morning by Gen. BRUCE, of Madison County. The first address was delivered by T. D. CURTIS, Esq., of the Utica *Herald*, on the standard of cheese making. This address was short and pithy, and went to show that as yet there is no received market standing. Mr. CURTIS reminded his hearers that cheese for home consumption should be made with a liberal use of rennet, while cheese for the foreign markets should be made with less rennet and more heat, so as to develop acid, also more salt was needed for the foreign markets. M. FOLSOM, Esq., cheese dealer, of New-York, read a paper which went to show that cheese and butter dealers were an amazingly honest and under-paid class of merchants, and he begged his agricultural hearers not to entertain even for one moment the idea of selling their produce direct through their own agents, but to patronize middle-men, and especially cheese dealers. Gen. PRATT spoke briefly on the various breeds of horned cattle as milkers, and recommended the crossing of the Ayrshire and Channel Island cattle to secure good dairy cows. Dr. CORDOVA, speaking of arnotto, warned the audience against the use of the manufactured article, as it frequently contained arsenic and red lead, both highly poisonous in their effect. Hon. HARRIS LEWIS on "Corn as Winter Keep," showed clearly that corn was better than starvation, but that was all; whereas that grasses were better than corn, being the natural food of the animal. It seemed to be the generally received opinion that well-cured grasses cut in flower were the best possible dry Winter fodder for cows.

The afternoon session of the Convention was opened by the reading of Prof. WILLARD's article on the manufacture of condensed milk. In the year 1840 condensed milk was first put upon the American market. Mr. BORDEN, of White Plains, was the originator, and is now the most successful manufacturer of this milk. The condensed milk is prepared with sugar, and is hermetically sealed for distant transit; while that used for daily consumption has no sugar in it, and though not sealed, will keep sweet from two to four days, according to the condition of the weather. One pound of condensed milk is equal to three pounds to four pounds of natural milk. Seventy-five per cent. of the bulk of the milk is evaporated. M. M.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

McFARLAND's distillery, at Sagetown, Ill., was burned Monday. Loss, $20,000.

DAVID LEAVITT, attached to the Boston *Journal*, died of apoplexy yesterday.

The impeachment of the Governor of Nebraska is probable.

The Union Pacific Railroad is blocked at Creston.

The Mississippi River and Paducah and Gulf Railroads have been consolidated.

The Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday elected ROBT. W. MACKEY State Treasurer.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Lancaster, N. H., Sunday evening.

A shock of earthquake was felt throughout Canada Tuesday night.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company is receiving eastern-bound freight.

The mails from New-York Dec. 26 arrived at San Francisco Tuesday.

Thousands of cattle perished by the flood in the Sacramento Valley.

American cars are to be introduced on the English railways.

The remains of the late Gen. HALLECK will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

The storm on the southern coast of California is now subsiding.

JOHN SHERMAN has been re-elected United States Senator from Ohio.

The Captain of the *Windsor Castle* has been tried for deserting a sinking ship in the English Channel, and acquitted.

The Massachusetts Legislature are considering the expediency of obliging railway companies to furnish passengers with seats.

Yesterday, at the Wharton trial, two more physicians testified as to the insufficiency of Profs. AIKEN and TORREY's poison test.

The report of the Bricklayers' National Union shows the receipts for the year to be $1,216 79.

Hon. WILLIAM PINKNEY WHYTE was inaugurated as Governor of Maryland yesterday. He delivered a brief and unimportant address.

FLEISCHMANN & Co.'s distillery, near Cincinnati, was burned last evening. The loss is $80,000.

SAMUEL E. RAD was knocked off a railway train by a bridge near Providence, yesterday, and cut in two, lengthwise.

The Grand Duke ALEXIS has accepted an invitation from the Missouri Legislature to visit Jefferson City.

The National Female Suffrage Convention held its regular meeting at Washington, yesterday. Mrs. E. C. STANTON was elected President.

The difficulty between the Wilkesbarre Coal Company and their miners has been amicably settled.

The Board of Appeals of the Trotting Turf Association, at Providence, concluded its sessions last night.

The steamer *Marsella* arrived at Nuevitas, Cuba, Tuesday, with a battalion of riflemen from Spain.

Gov. BALDWIN, of Michigan, has issued a proclamation, stating that further assistance to the sufferers by fire in that State is unnecessary.

CREMER, who was summoned to trial in France for executing a supposed Prussian spy, has been arrested and his trial for murder is proceeding.

Gov. SCOTT, of South Carolina, in his message, answering the impeachment charges, denies that there has been an overissue of bonds.

A suit was commenced yesterday by the stockholders of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad, against the Company, restraining them from a further issue of mortgage bonds.

The Georgia Legislature met yesterday. The Governor elect resigned his position as Speaker of the House, and Hon. J. B. CUMMINGS was elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. AKERMAN yesterday retired from the office of Attorney-General, and Mr. WILLIAMS formally assumed charge of the Department of Justice.

Commander A. H. SEMMES, of the navy, has been suspended from duty and rank three years, and publicly reprimanded, for unlawful severity in the punishment of men under his command.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLE

Attempt to Prevent the Meeting of the Carter Party.

Result of the Inquest Concerning the Murder of Wheyland.

Popular Indignation at the Continuance of the Political Disorder—Proclamation of Gov. Warmoth.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—The injunction suit before Judge DIBBLE, which was to have come off this morning, referred to in my last dispatch, has been adjourned until Saturday next. Outside the Warmoth politicians, the opinion prevails that this proceeding before the Eighth District Court is a farce, and that before Saturday, it will be dismissed. The Coroner's Jury, before whom the inquest was held upon the body of WALTER WHEYLAND, rendered a verdict charging W. W. McCULLOUGH, ISADORE McCORMACK, and JOHN McCORMACK with the murder of the deceased, and also charge GEO. W. CARTER with being accessory before the fact. The Coroner, PATRICK CREAGH, is a violent partisan of the Warmoth wing, and the verdict of the jury, under the circumstances, as against the parties named, must be taken with very great allowance. At 5 o'clock this morning some 300 policemen, armed with Winchester rifles, muskets and revolvers, marched to Royal-street, and threw platoons across the entrance of the street from Custom-house to Canal-street. The object of this Warmoth demonstration was to stop the Carter House from again assembling at the hall of the Gem Saloon. Before this body of Police came to occupy Royal-street, the Carter members had heard of this Gubernatorial flank movement, and about 10 o'clock went to the Custom-house building, and were admitted to Marshal PACKARD's private room, where they remained all day. The Warmoth House met only to eulogize WHEYLAND and attend his funeral, which took place this afternoon. In the Senate there was no quorum, but one of the members of that body took occasion to say that the dispatches to the Northern Press concerning the present revolution were very incorrect, and called upon the Governor to give a clear statement of facts. The *Times* of today makes the following significant statement:

"This morning BROWN and STANTON, two members of the House, guarded by the Police, were seen by a reliable citizen coming out of the Louisiana National Bank with two immense rolls of money. BROWN wore a blue overcoat and cape, and placed his funds under his left arm. STANTON's money was wrapped in yellow paper. On Tuesday, one YOUNG, a member of the House of Representatives, called at the clothing-store of Mr. STEVENS, at the corner of Common and St. Charles streets, to make some purchases and pay for a suit of clothes. He presented a check, drawn to himself or bearer, signed by Gen. F. J. HERRON, WARMOTH's Secretary of State, for $1,000. The check was collected and the balance, after deducting YOUNG's bill, was paid to YOUNG. This YOUNG is one of WARMOTH's supporters."

In regard to these men and others in the Warmoth Legislature, the truth is told in an article which appears in this evening's *Times*, headed "How the Legislature is Made up." In fact the Carter House is in the same situation, and well may the people of the State say "A plague on both your houses." The citizens and business men of this city are the sufferers by all this political fight and squabble. The people are without any protection from the Police, as they are all employed in guarding WARMOTH and his Legislature in the State-house, and with the rest it is *sauve qui peut*. Concerning the state of affairs here as represented in the telegraph to the *Tribune* by THOMAS W. CONWAY, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, there are many gross misstatements, attributable to the fact that he is a supporter of Gov. WARMOTH, and one of his most intimate friends and associates. The story in the *Tribune* of the 8th about Knights of the White Camelia, thugs, &c., is pure fiction.

Today the Governor issued the following proclamation:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 10, 1872.

To the People of Louisiana:

For ten days or more a revolutionary and irresponsible body of men, pretending to represent the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Louisiana, presided over by GEO. W. CARTER, who falsely pretends to be the Speaker thereof, have been engaged in revolutionary movements subversive of lawful authority, and tending to insurrection, outrageous of the dignity of the State, and putting the good people thereof in fear and insecurity, and whereas, in the pursuance of these same revolutionary acts, open violence has resulted and willful murder been done and the peace of the State set at open defiance, therefore, I, HENRY C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby issue this my proclamation declaring said body of men illegal, revolutionary, and in open insurrection, and do command them to desist from arresting citizens, whether members of the General Assembly or other persons, and I do further command all Representatives legally elected to the General Assembly to return to the discharge of their duties at the State House. Unless these illegal and revolutionary proceedings aforesaid are discontinued, I hereby declare that I will arrest every person engaged in it, and will disperse the members of the body authorizing it.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this 10th day of January, A. D. 1872, and of the independence of the United States the 96th.

H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.

Up to this hour, 8 o'clock P. M., Speaker CARTER has not been arrested. The views entertained by the NEW-YORK TIMES in relation to the difficulties here met with the cordial endorsement and approval of all respectable citizens. It is the most popular of all the New-York papers here, and its honest and fearless course is warmly commended. The citizens held another meeting this afternoon, at which three committees were appointed, one to call upon Gov. WARMOTH, one upon Speaker CARTER, and one upon Gen. EMORY, and endeavor to harmonize matters. This action is taken professedly to avert the necessity of martial law, which seems more inevitable every moment. The public feeling against Gov. WARMOTH's course is very intense and bitter.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Passage of the Bill to Increase the Governor's Salary—The Treasurer's Accounts Correct.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 10.—In the Senate today the introduction of private bills was limited to the 13th day of February. The bill to increase the salary of the Governor to $5,000 was passed by both Houses, and takes effect on the 16th of January.

In the House, bills were introduced to establish a new township in Cumberland County; to authorize the erection of Government defences at Penn's Point. The supplement to the Somerville and Eastern Railway increases the capital $5,000,000. The Joint Committee on Treasurer's accounts reported that they found the accounts correct, and the securities of the State all safely kept. The House has virtually adjourned until Monday night.

The Grand Duke's Buffalo Hunt.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—The Grand Duke and suite leave here to-morrow, via the North Missouri Railroad, for Kansas City, from which place they proceed to Fort Hay or Ellis, and spend two or three days hunting buffalo. This change in the programme has been made in order to avoid the long horseback or ambulance rides which would necessarily have been encountered had the original programme been followed. On returning, the party will prepare for a Southern tour on the steamer *Great Republic*, the most magnificent boat on the Western waters. It is expected they will start on the 20th.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Seventh Day's Session of the Congressional Committee.

Compromised Cases—Major Terry Contradicts Mr. Whitelaw Reid's Testimony—Gen. Palmer on the Stand—Trying to Prevent a Defense.

The Congressional Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment met yesterday morning at the Astor House, Room No. 14, at the appointed hour. Senator BUCKINGHAM presided. Senator STEWART presented a paper containing the heads of information which he desired to obtain from the Collector's Department concerning appointments and removals; also, information which he desired to obtain from Washington of the same facts during the administration of five Collectors previous to Mr. MURPHY. This was put to the vote and formally adopted, Senator CASSERLY instructing Mr. LYNES, the clerk, to forward a note to Washington to that effect.

The first witness introduced was FRANCIS PAYSON, of a tea and wool house, who made the following statement: "Our house has been established for fifteen years, and our importations vary from two to three millions. About last February an agent of the Treasury came into our office and demanded our books. We told him he could take any books he liked, and he removed those relating to the early part of 1869. The alleged irregularity was said to have occurred about two years before. The special agent was a Mr. JAYNE, accompanied by a Deputy Marshal. I was the only one of the firm present when the seizure was made, but our Custom-house broker was present. Part of our books were returned to us after three months' delay, and the rest in the month of June.

By Senator Bayard—Were you informed what was the reason for the imputation? A.—I understood that there was a difference in weight which was in our favor, and the Custom-house had to refund money to us. The weight, as given by the Custom-house, was less than that in an invoice of wool, and we were thought to have corrupted the weigher.

Q.—Did you attend at the office of the agent to make any explanation? A.—Yes, I did, and he told me that we were accused of having given money to a weigher to return false weights, and that the man had made an affidavit to that effect.

Q.—What did you say to that? A.—I told him to bring the man and confront him with all the members of the firm and all the clerks, and let him point out the man who had given money to him.

Q.—Was he then satisfied? A.—No, he said that was not his business.

Q.—Was his manner at all unpleasant? A.—No, not in the least.

Q.—Was that the only charge he made against you? A.—No, he sent for me again and complained that there was an error in an entry of tea, and I showed him that it was only a clerical one.

Q.—What amount did he claim was due? A.—At first he said $140,000, but afterward he said that at the least $600 was due the revenue.

Q.—How many interviews did you have with this Mr. JAYNE? A.—Only three. On the third occasion I said to him that as he had proved nothing we ought to have our books back. He then said that if we went to the District-Attorney's office and paid the $600 we could have our books back at once.

Q.—And this you refused? A.—Yes, and shortly afterward we got our books back, but they made us pay the cartage on the books.

By Senator Stewart—Were you ever asked to compromise? A.—No, not directly.

Q.—Were you ever asked for any money? A.—No.

Q.—Were you ever threatened with any results if you did not pay? A.—No, never.

By Senator Bayard—In this wool business were you acting as principals or commission merchants? A.—As commission merchants; we had not a dollar's interest in the matter, and could not have profited by any irregularity in the Customs duties.

By Senator Casserly—Were you put to any inconvenience by the absence of your books? A.—Very great indeed, for we were forced to go to Mr. JAYNE's office, in the Custom-house, whenever we wanted to refer to them.

Q.—How long would it have taken a competent person to have comprehended the wool matter, on which there was the imputation? A.—One hour.

Q.—But there was a criminal intent charged against you, was there not? A.—So Mr. JAYNE said; we were charged with having bribed a weigher.

By Senator Pratt—Did you ever apply for the return of your books and papers? A.—A great many times.

Q.—To whom did you apply? A.—To Mr. CLARKE, the Deputy Collector.

Q.—Did you make any application to the Judge who issued the warrant? A.—None, Sir.

Q.—Who managed the business for you? A.—Our lawyers.

By Senator Howe—Did you understand from any one that the Custom-house weigher got his weights from any one employed by you? A.—I understood that the Custom-house weigher was asked by our weigher to weigh the wool after he had done so, because the wool was about to be reshipped. He did not weigh it until after it was reshipped, and then he got the weights from our weigher, who could only estimate it at the time. This was less than the actual weight, and less than that on the invoice on which we had paid the duties.

Q.—How did the invoice weight compare with the actual weight? A.—It was greater.

Q.—And you sold the wool on the invoice weight? A.—It was a commission transaction.

Q.—Then there has still some money to be refunded by the Government to you? A.—Yes, there was.

Q.—I understood you to say that Mr. JAYNE reduced his demand from $140,000 to $600? A.—Yes, that is so.

Q.—Did he, or not, speak of that as the value of the goods which would be forfeited? A.—That is so.

Q.—And when he spoke of the $600, was not that the amount of the duties due the Government? A.—Yes; due according to his figures.

Q.—It was not then a reduction? A.—No; I did not mean to say that it was.

Q.—And he never claimed at any time that there would be $140,000 due the Government? A.—No; but that the value of the forfeiture would be that much.

By Senator Casserly—Was it not a declaration of a very large liability due under certain contingencies? A.—It was, and we considered it a threat.

Q.—And he subsequently claimed only $600? A.—As being due the Government; but not by forfeiture, which only occurs in cases of fraud; we refused to pay that amount, because Mr. JAYNE would not agree to withdraw the imputation of fraud if we paid $600 into the District-Attorney's office.

By Senator Howe—You say that the invoice weight so far exceeded the weight given by your weigher that an amount had to be refunded. How large was that amount? A.—$800.

Q.—Did not the agent claim that this sum ought to have been refunded? A.—Yes; he said that the duties ought to be liquidated according to the invoice. The liquidating clerk in the Custom-house finding a discrepancy ordered a reference to be made to us.

Q.—Did you not sell the cargo on the invoice weight? A.—Yes; we sold them as we bought it.

By Senator Stewart—How much would have been refunded to you, according to the Custom-house weight? A.—About from $1,800 to $2,000.

Q.—And this sum seemed so excessive to the liquidating clerk that he sent for an explanation? A.—Exactly, and we gave him our weights, on which he received a refund of $800.

By Senator Pratt—The Custom-house weigher never did weigh the wool at all then? A.—No, never, but he took the figures from an estimate of our weigher, who not having all the figures in his book could not, as he told him, give him the correct amount.

By the Chairman—Is there as a regular thing a difference in cargoes of wool between the invoices and the actual weight? A.—Usually, but it varies according to whether it comes from the Black Sea, or South America, or Australia.

By Senator Casserly—What was the difference between the United States weigher's return and the invoice? A.—I believe about 36,000 pounds.

By Senator Stewart—Your weigher is the one called the City weigher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When all this occurred, you had completed all the transaction and reshipped the wool? A.—Yes; and this misunderstanding arose about the rebate.

Q.—Don't you think that the difference was so great as to excite suspicion? A.—I don't think the circumstances warranted a charge of corrupting an official against us.

Q.—Did not the fact that the United States weigher got his figures from your man seem wrong? A.—It was a grave piece of dereliction of duty on his part, but there was no wrong at all on ours.

Q.—Had you made an application for the $1,800 rebate? A.—No, nor for any sum; nor did we ever know that there was anything due us.

By Senator Casserly—Did not the weigher employed by you refuse to give his figures to the United States weigher until persuaded by the importunities of the man? A.—That is what I understood.

This closed the evidence of Mr. PAYSON.

The Chairman read a statement from Mr. CORNELL, concerning the laborers employed, showing that the only laborers hired, on and off, for the job, were in the employ of the United States [illegible]. This was [illegible] answer to the request of Senator CASSERLY, on the first day of the investigation, the Secretary was requested to dispatch a note to Mr. CORNELL, calling his attention to the language of the original request, and demanding a more definite answer to it.

The next witness was Mr. EZRA WHEELER, a jobber and importer for the last forty years. He testified as follows:—In 1869 a seizure of books and papers was made in my office by a Deputy Marshal; I asked for the affidavit, but he told me that it was in the office of the Judge who issued the warrant; the books and papers were detained for five or six days; the case was settled by my attorney in the District-Attorney's office by paying what was claimed; there was some irregularity in the invoices, and, as they were forfeited, it amounted to a pretty large sum; I never had any other trouble with the authorities.

By Senator Bayard—How long have you been in business? A.—From thirty-eight to thirty-nine years.

Q.—What do your transactions amount to? A.—From two to three millions annually.

Q.—What do you import? A.—Chiefly teas, but these irregularities were in sugars.

Q.—Had you or any of your people any knowledge of these irregularities? A.—Never; the first thing I knew about it was when the Marshal came into the office and seized the books.

By Senator Pratt—Did you pay more money into Court than was shown to be due as a deficit of duties? A.—I did.

Q.—What was the deficiency in duties? A.—I believe it amounted to $16,000.

Q.—Who settled the matter? A.—My attorney had the whole charge of it.

Q.—Did you see none of the Custom-house people at all? A.—Only the detective, Mr. JAYNE.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He claimed that the invoices were forfeited, that is, that the whole of the cargoes were forfeited.

Q.—What did you say? A.—I wanted to pay the deficiency of the duties.

Q.—Do you think the deficiency was justly claimed? A.—I have no doubt it was; I am not familiar with the Custom-house arrangements; the irregularities went back for some time, and, though the sums in the invoices were each small, they accumulated to $16,000.

By Senator Bayard—But they claimed the forfeiture of all the goods in the invoices, did they not? A.—Yes; that is what Mr. JAYNE said.

Q.—Though they had allowed the irregularities to go on without making any complaint? A.—I never heard a word about it.

By Senator Casserly—What was the precise nature of the charge against you? A.—I am not sure, but I believe it was for liquidated claims in consequence of differences in weight.

Q.—Had you your own weigher? A.—Of course we have our own weigher.

Q.—Was it claimed that there was any collusion between your weigher and the United States weigher? A.—I believe the detective claimed something of the sort.

Q.—Don't you know anything about the matter? A.—I do not.

Q.—Is there any one in your office who does? A.—I believe there is not.

Here there was a general look of astonishment, and the questioning Senator said, "That will do, Mr. WHEELER," so he retired.

The next witness was Mr. JOHN D. TERRY, who was examined with reference to the letter written by Capt. GRANT and handed to Mr. LEWIS, who presented it to the Committee. This letter is the one that was read in Mr. WHITELAW REID's testimony on Monday. Senator HOWE read it aloud for the benefit of the witness. Now, Sir, you are called here to testify to the truth of that? A.—I denounce it as false.

Q.—Were you inspector of election of the primary of the Townsend Association? A.—I was not; I was inspector of the Twenty-first Republican Association.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Capt. GRANT? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you tell him what is here stated? A.—Emphatically no.

Q.—Did you tell him that MURPHY had seen ARTHUR about your promotion in consequence of what is alleged here? A.—Never; I was under a promise of promotion for a year past, and it had no reference to anything stated in that letter; I denounce it as false.

By Senator Bayard—Were there any irregularities in that election where you were inspector? A.—There were, but not enough to turn the election. I sent one man away who was not qualified to vote.

Q.—Had you any conversation with Capt. GRANT about the election? A.—Yes; but principally about a secret society known as the G. A. R.

Q.—Where did you sign the certificate of election? A.—In the Collector's outer office.

Q.—Was there any demur on your part to sign? A.—Not the slightest. I will state, for the information of the Committee, that neither Gen. ARTHUR nor Mr. MURPHY knew that I was a member of the Twenty-first District Association.

By Senator Casserly—How long have you been in the Custom-house? A.—I believe since 1868.

Q.—Is there a division in the Republican Party of the Twenty-first Ward? A.—Yes; the usual division.

Q.—Who else was an inspector? A.—I believe a Mr. HARRIGAN.

Q.—What does he do? A.—I believe he is also an inspector.

Q.—Is there another Republican association? A.—I believe there may be, but I do not know of my own knowledge that there is.

Q.—How often have you acted at primary elections? A.—Only that once as inspector.

Q.—Do you know the voters of the Twenty-first Ward pretty well? A.—I do.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you have no knowledge of the fact that men who were not entitled to vote did vote, and that other men voted several times? A.—I have no reason to believe that such was the case.

Q.—Such things do happen, however? A.—I have been told so, but not this time.

This concluded Mr. TERRY's denial. The next witness was Mr. JOHN S. BEECHER, an importer of teas and wine, doing business at No. 32 Prince-street. He said: In 1865 or 1866, about October or November, a seizure was made of some sherry wine belonging to us; they seized our books and papers at the time; we made a compromise with the Government by paying $35,000.

By Senator Pratt—Who made the seizure? A.—The Deputy Marshal.

Q.—Did you make any inquiry on whose affidavit the seizure was made? A.—We did at the Custom-house, but we did not learn.

Q.—What was the irregularity complained of? A.—Undervaluation of sherry wine.

Q.—Did it exist? A.—No, Sir; not that we know of.

Q.—Why did you settle, then? A.—On account of the interference of our business by the seizure and detention of our papers.

Q.—But you could see them by going down to the Custom-house? A.—Yes, Sir; but it was very inconvenient.

By Senator Bayard—Have you been long in business here? A.—As at present constituted the firm has been here for seventeen years.

Q.—And this is the only occasion on which you have had any trouble? A.—The only one.

Q.—Did you seek to find out the man who swore to the affidavit? A.—Yes, but we were never able to.

Q.—Explain the irregularity of which complaint was made? A.—It referred to the purchase of 3,500 casks of low-priced sherry, from a house at Cadiz, at a large discount, provided we took that amount yearly; the sherry was to be delivered on the pier at New-York; when it arrived here it was seized for undervaluation; other parties, who purchased the same brand, had their wine seized also; we were advised by some one in the Custom-house to employ counsel, and we employed the counsel named by him; they said that if we desired it the thing could be settled in an hour; the Collector first asked $80,000; we said the books were worth only $70,000, and they might keep them; then $50,000 was asked, and then $40,000, and at last we agreed to pay $35,000, including the duties, which amounted to $22,000; we were anxious to settle, because gold was going down then every day, and if we arranged the matter then we should be the only ones having the particular wine, and could put up the price; the other firms who refused to settle, and succeeded in defeating the Government when the case came to trial, but one of them had to pay no less than $26,000 for counsel fees, besides the loss incurred by the stoppage of their business and that derived from the fall in gold.

Q.—What did the Government specifically claim? A.—That the duty should be sixty cents a gallon instead of thirty cents.

Q.—Do you know if the persons who settled with you and gave you a free permit of all duties are still in office? A.—I think they are not.

By Senator Howe—In the other cases did the merchants get a verdict, or was there a disagreement? A.—They got a verdict.

Q.—Do you know what disposition was made of that sum you paid? A.—I do not know; all I know is, I drew a check for $35,000.

By the Chairman—You were advised to employ counsel by some one in the Customs, what was the name of the firm? A.—WEBSTER & CRAIG.

Q.—Who in the Custom-house gave you that name? A.—I don't know, but it is my impression that some one in the Custom-house, who had been a clerk in that firm told me that they would carry us through; we have never employed them before or since; this closed his testimony, but he returned in a moment to say that it seemed he had been in error, and that there had been a disagreement.

The next witness was JOHN D. MACKENZIE, a merchant engaged in the tea business for the last twenty-five years. He said: I know no irregularity in weighing of my own knowledge, but such cases are brought within my cognizance; during the twenty-five years I have been in business either I or my partner have paid over $900,000 cash duties every year; I have been informed that the United States weighers, as a general rule, do not weigh the chests and half chests of tea, but take the weight from the our weighers; the weighers of our district are down in South-street, near Wall.

By Senator Casserly—What is your business exactly? A.—I am merely a jobber of teas and sugars.

Q.—And you state that you understand it to be the practice for the United States weighers not to weigh? A.—I so understand it, and believe that the reason is that there are not sufficient employes engaged by the Government, and that they cannot possibly weigh all that comes before them.

Q.—Does not the Government lose by this arrangement? A.—I think not, because the teas are weighed so closely; if they were weighed by apothecaries they could not be closer.

Q.—Then you think the Government gets full duty? A.—Yes; I am sure of it.

Q.—Is not the system one that is liable to abuses? A.—I think it is decidedly.

Q.—Are the returns of the United States weighers accurate? A.—That I do not know.

By Senator Pratt—How many United States weighers are there? A.—I cannot tell you.

By Senator Casserly—Are the weights marked on the chests before imported? A.—No, the practice is to weigh a dozen indiscriminately, and to average the rest.

By Senator Bayard—You think the Custom-house short-handed; do you consider it increases the general efficiency of the Custom-house for half of them to be away? A.—Why no, certainly not.

Q.—Do you find the Custom-house short-handed as a general thing, or is it only special to the weighers? A.—It is a general thing. I have never complained to Mr. MURPHY or to Gen. ARTHUR or any one in authority without getting quick redress. When my Custom-house clerk told me that he could not get business transacted unless he fed the entry clerks, I went straight down and saw Mr. JAMES. My clerk made a statement of the fact and signed it on oath. Mr. JAMES said he would soon settle that, and afterwards we never had a moment's trouble.

By Senator Bayard—Was this a general practice? A.—Bless my soul, yes, and has been ever since I have been in business. Fifteen years ago we used to do it too.

Senator Howe—Can we be permitted to examine into facts occurring under a Democratic administration? [To this hit Senator BAYARD replied with considerable warmth.]

By Senator Pratt—How long has this paying practice been in existence? A.—For the last twenty-five years.

Q.—How is it managed? A.—By giving them the money. [Great laughter.]

By Senator Casserly—They do it pretty boldly? A.—Certainly. A man who does take bribes is likely to be bold about it. My impression is that the entry clerks, however, take papers home to work at night-time on them, so that they really have some color of right to a gratuity.

Q.—Is there anything else that you can state? A.—Well, this week I was told that I was to be summoned before this Committee; I met a merchant of my acquaintance, and told him that I would acquaint the Committee of what he had told me about a year ago; he was a Grand Juryman, and the books of a firm were brought before the jury for examination; they contained clear evidence of frauds upon the Government for more than $150,000; the firm was indicted, and the case was compromised for $60,000; the juror's name was QUACKENBUSH.

Q.—Is there anything else you can tell us? A.—I know from information of Mr. SHARPLEIGH, of the Oriental Tea Company of Boston, that gross frauds are practiced upon the Government there. I told him I'd tell you.

By the Chairman—Do you regard the few officials as a grievance? A.—I do. There is not proper attendance, and not proper accommodation. They have not sufficient room to do their business. What we want is that there should be competent clerks—not politicians—and more of them, and room to do it.

By Senator Casserly—Is there any reluctance among merchants to come forward and give information? A.—Yes, I think there will be a reluctance among importers to be branded as informers.

Q.—Do you think it will facilitate their business? A.—Not very much. [Laughter.]

By Senator Howe—What you have stated will do you harm, then? A.—No, I do not think so, and I do not care. If it does, I shall go to headquarters, as I have usually done. I always found Mr. MURPHY most ready to afford every facility and to right every wrong of which I complained.

Q.—Taking the force as it is, and the building as it is, how long does it take to get through a cargo of the largest size? A.—From Europe, I do not know; but from the East Indies, China and Japan, the merchants could get it through in a couple of hours.

By Senator Pratt—Do you mean to charge the present clerks as being incompetent? A.—Oh no, Sir, but I think they are overpressed with work, and really have not the time to do all they have to do. This concluded his testimony.

The next witness was Mr. HORACE F. CLARKE, a general commission merchant, who was called to testify to the correctness of some information given by Mr. WHITELAW REID. His firm dealt also in teas and in the supplies of steamers. He had been a merchant for many years. He testified as follows: My books and papers were seized at the instance of CLIFFORD THOMPSON, on or about the 11th of January, 1870; two men came to the office and desired to see my Government books; they said they found some irregularities, and then they asked to look at the stock, which was politely shown them; then the officer told me to consider my books and papers, and goods as under seizure; Mr. THOMPSON afterward sent a verbal message to me through my brother, SAMUEL CLARKE, that the case could be compromised for $12,000; the affidavit was made by a man named ELLIOTT, who had been in my employ and had been discharged for embezzlement; I believe he is a brother-in-law of THOMPSON; the case came on in the United States District Court, and it cost me a very large sum besides the value of the goods.

By Senator Bayard—Did the prosecution win their case? A.—No; the adjudication was entirely in my favor.

Q.—What became of the goods? A.—They were sold by the Marshal, and I received a portion of the proceeds.

Q.—How much? A.—Two thousand five hundred dollars.

Q.—What became of the rest? A.—I never knew; I never received a cent more than I have said.

Q.—What was the value of the goods? A.—Ten times that amount.

Q.—What was in full the sum expended and lost by you in consequence of this prosecution? A.—Over $100,000.

By Senator Bayard—Is this a full statement of the case? A.—Many persons came in to frighten me and my employes.

Q.—Have you a knowledge of any person associated with Mr. THOMPSON in this matter? A.—Yes, Sir; this man ELLIOTT.

Q.—Do you propose to obtain damages, if possible, for these wrongs? A.—I do.

Q.—Did you narrate Mr. THOMPSON's conduct to any of his immediate superiors? A.—I did.

By Senator Pratt—What was the first charge against you? A.—That I was a rectifier, but when he perceived that I should beat them on that, he said that he would prefer every charge embodied in the law against me, so that if he failed on one he could get me on the others.

By Senator Bayard—He was not connected with the Customs? A.—No, with the internal revenue.

Senator HOWE then read a portion of Mr. WHITELAW REID's testimony, in which Mr. LEET's letter occurred, stating that THOMPSON & SCHULZE, of Vesey-street, could give information about Custom-house abuses. The witness said: "All I know about that is that our Custom-house brokers informed us that our business in the department could be facilitated by paying money. We said we would not give any."

Q.—What are the names of your brokers? A.—MACDONALD & CO.

Q.—Where is Mr. SCHULZE? A.—He resides in London. He was here some time in September of last year.

By Senator Casserly—Do you remember any improper charges in the General Order stores? A.—In my own experience I have been subjected to an improper increase of 150 per cent.

After a lengthened cross-examination it proved that the charges referred to were for bonded goods. His evidence was so rambling and contradictory that it was difficult to comprehend it. Senator HOWE asked him if he had been subpoenaed, but he said that he had not. His partner, Mr. SCHULZE, who resided in London, was the one who had been subpoenaed, and he had attended in his place. Mr. LEET, the reporter of the Tribune, in his letter to the editor, spoke of Mr. SCHULZE as most eager to give his testimony, and it was on the strength of that letter, handed in by Mr. WHITELAW REID as part of his testimony, that a man was subpoenaed who had not been in the country for months, but was in London.

The next witness was Gen. PALMER, who gave his residence and his business. He said, "I was at one time Appraiser of the Customs, but am now a lawyer." Senator HOWE, referring to Mr. WHITELAW REID's testimony, read aloud that part which referred to the dismissal of CORRIGAN, an opener and packer in the Custom-house Department, for not obeying Mr. MURPHY in the Gridley district election. On concluding he asked: "Is that true?" Gen. PALMER replied: "I did make a statement to Mr. REID about it. Complaints were made to me by the Assistant Appraiser that CORRIGAN, who was in his department, was very noisy, and wished me to remove him or transfer him. I saw MURPHY some time afterward, and he told me that he had seen the President at Long Branch, and that he was taking quite a lively interest in politics; that there was a man in the department who could be quite useful, and he handed me a card on which was written the name of JAMES CORRIGAN. He asked me to retain CORRIGAN and to tell him that he was so retained on account of him, MURPHY. That's all."

By Senator Bayard—Was he retained? A.—I believe so, but he was removed by my predecessor; I have been told that he has since been engaged as night inspector by the Collector.

Q.—Was he required to do any political duties? A.—Not by me; I never required any man to do anything save his proper duties; I believe Mr. MURPHY wanted him to do something at the Gridley district election.

By Senator Howe—Well, did he? A.—I believe he did not.

Q.—When did you leave the Appraiser's office? A.—On the 17th of April.

Senator HOWE then read another selection from Mr. REID's testimony, concerning the order from the Secretary of the Treasury to discharge three men from the Appraiser's office. Is that true? A.—The three gentlemen, named COUTANT and Major FORBES, were all removed by me in obedience to a written order from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Q.—Any reason for their removal? A.—None whatever; but there were certain circumstances which made it clear to my mind that it resulted from political feeling. On the afternoon of the day on which the Gridley Committee were to meet, a gentleman in the confidence of the President came to me and said that he knew what the Administration wanted.

By Senator Casserly—Who was that gentleman? A.—Gen. ALFRED PLEASONTON. He showed me the names of the three men specified, and said that they were members of that Convention, and that it was important for the Administration that they should vote as Mr. MURPHY desired. I objected on the score of its impropriety. He replied that he was a friend of mine, and that he knew the danger I ran by refusing, and that the men would be discharged. He said also that he had told his men what to do, and that other heads were also telling their men. I said that all I would promise would be to tell the men that they would be dismissed if they did not vote as Mr. MURPHY required. I did see Major FORBES and Mr. COUTANT, and told them what had been said to me. After the meeting of the General Committee I learned that they had acted against Mr. MURPHY, and the day after I received an order from the Secretary of the Treasury to dismiss these three men and appoint others in their places.

By Senator Casserly—Were these men good men? A.—Very good; Major FORBES was an expert in dry goods; he had left that business for the army during the rebellion, and after serving honorably, returned to find that he would have to wait a long time before he could get an opening; he became a Custom-house official, and was distinctly a valuable man; Mr. COUTANT was in the Invoice Bureau, which requires expert and skillful men; he had been a long time in the bureau, and was extremely valuable; it would be quite difficult to supply his place; Mr. NASH was easy to replace.

Q.—Did you remonstrate against this act? A.—I did draw up a remonstrance in the case of two of the men, but on showing it to some friends they said it would be construed into an act of disobedience, and advised me not to send it; I listened to their counsel.

Q.—You had no ground yourself to discharge these men? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Not even in the case of the third man? A.—No; but he was not so valuable a man as the others, and his case would not affect the department.

By Senator Howe—Is this man CORRIGAN, who seized the accordions, the same man you have spoken of? A.—I believe he is the same.

Q.—Have you heard what became of the three men who were discharged? A.—I heard that COUTANT had gone into the grocery business. Of the others I have heard nothing.

Q.—What do you know about CHAS. HYSER? A.—He was a sampler appointed by my predecessor through a recommendation of CHAS. S. SPENCER. There was a case where the examiner sent him to sample goods, and the merchant refused to let him sample them. I went to the merchant, who said that the goods had already been sampled on the pier, and produced in support of this statement and affidavit from his cooper. The proof was so strong that I could not but dismiss him.

Q.—Mr. REID said that you could show that he had been afterward appointed by Mr. MURPHY, though you informed him that he had been dismissed for cause? A.—That is quite true; I heard that he had been appointed an Inspector. I wish to state that WM. H. TOWNLEY was at that time in the Appraiser's office and had charge of the books; I am sure that he will confirm all I have said.

Q. Was Mr. DE CAMP removed at the same time as FORBES, COUTANT and NASH? A.—I believe so.

Q.—Is he still in the City? A.—I think so.

Q.—What is his occupation? A.—I think he is counsel to the Fire Department, or that he has some office in the gift of the City.

Q.—When did Mr. FORBES enter the Custom-house? A.—Shortly after my entering into office; he was appointed on my recommendation.

Q.—Was any one dismissed to make room for him? A.—I believe some one was dismissed who had the same place.

Q.—Were political removals made before Mr. MURPHY's advent? A.—I believe there were.

Q.—Did you make any such removal yourself? A.—Never turned out a single man because he was friendly to CONKLING, or for any political reason whatever; and I did appoint more men friendly to Mr. CONKLING than I did friends of Mr. FENTON.

Q.—How many removals did you make? A.—About seventy in nearly two years. I understand that since I have left the Department the force has been quite largely increased.

Q.—Were none of these removals for political reasons? A.—I will not quite say that; I removed several Democrats, though I left several men in positions who were Democrats.

By Senator Stewart—Do you take no interest in politics? A.—No very great interest.

Q.—Have you attended any conventions of late? A.—Only the one at Saratoga. I was going to my father's home, at Chatauqua, at the time.

Q.—Were you never in Albany on election or political purposes? A.—No, never. I made a few speeches, but I took no interest in politics. I devoted my whole time to the Appraiser's office, which requires great attention. I was there, as a rule, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 P. M.

By Senator Pratt—Did you aim to select men that were competent in your appointments? A.—I always did. I think it would be difficult to point to a single appointment where the country was not benefitted by the change.

Q.—Did you take an active part in politics before your appointment as Appraiser? A.—I did take some share, but I never was greatly interested in politics.

Q.—What case first introduced you to the Appraiser's Department? A.—The Blatchford frauds.

By Senator Bayard—Were those frauds a collusion between Custom-house officials and Internal Revenue Collectors? A.—They were of that nature.

Q.—Your professional duty called upon you to examine into those frauds and brought you into correspondence with the official powers at Washington? A.—Yes; that was it.

Q.—Did you ever receive any intimation from Mr. BOUTWELL that he was dissatisfied with your official conduct? A.—Never; though it may seem egotistical, I may state that his expressions up to the date of my dismissal were most flattering.

Q.—To what do you ascribe your removal? A.—I was accused of being a Tammany Republican and of being hostile to the President. I went to Washington by request of Mr. BOUTWELL, and was advised by him to see the President; on my way I met Gen. HILYARD, who gave me a card to Gen. DENT, as he said that would procure me an easy admission; I gave in that card to Gen. DENT, and sent in my card to Gen. PORTER; Gen. DENT came out and said that no one was to see the President, except JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG and COL. MCGEE; Gen. PORTER said the same thing; three hours after I had been in the White House Mr. BOUTWELL came out and asked if I had seen the President; I told him I had not, and described what had been said; he exclaimed, "That's very strange," and went back into the President's room, returning shortly to say that the President would see me in a little while; shortly afterwards I was admitted and found the President alone; I told him that I wished to see him on account of the charges that had been made against me; I rebutted them easily and then went on to say that I could easily understand the animus that had dictated such charges; I was considered a friend of Gov. FENTON, and that was sufficient to make me enemies; I asked to be permitted to confront the man or men who made charges against me that I was inimical to them, and said if I could not satisfy him that they were false then I was satisfied to be sent away in disgrace; he said that was very fair and we had quite a pleasant chat after that; I understood him to promise that I should not be dismissed without being heard; three weeks afterwards I read in the Evening Post that I was superseded, and that was the first intimation I received of the matter.

By Senator Casserly—What had Mr. BLATCHFORD to do with the frauds? A.—He was Deputy Collector, and the whole scheme turned on him.

Q.—Have any indictments been found against him? A.—I think so; if so they have not been prosecuted.

Q.—Is he highly connected, wealthy, or allied to high politicians? A.—I believe he is all three.

By Senator Pratt—Do you mean to imply that he is privileged from punishment on account of his social position? A.—I never said so.

Q.—You said he was indicted; is he out on bail? A.—I believe so.

Q.—Had he been an unknown man, would he not have been brought to trial? A.—I think if he had been an unknown man he could not have secured such eminent counsel.

Q.—Do you think there is anything criminal in the delay? A.—That is a hard matter to testify about on oath; it does seem strange that some twenty people should have been allowed to escape to foreign countries, and to break their bail; I must confess that it looks to me as if there was some radical defect somewhere.

Here occurred a rather unpleasant scene in which Senator BAYARD seemed guilty of discourtesy to Senator HOWE, who treated the matter with becoming dignity. It was a simple question, whether members should be permitted to receive suggestions from outsiders. It created some discussion, and Senator BAYARD took a back seat. When the business of the committee was resumed, Senator BAYARD asked the witness, What do you know about assessments? A.—There came a recommendation to me to assess the men; I assembled the heads of the Bureaus, and told them that I would not assess the men; all that chose to subscribe could do so; they subscribed liberally, but I do not know who refused and who paid; I adopted the same course when money was wanted for the elections in Connecticut.

By Senator Casserly—If you had an inefficient man who was backed up by politicians could you get rid of him? A.—With great difficulty. The best man in my department had no backing.

Q.—Is not that injurious to the efficiency of the service? A.—Naturally it is. I speak only of incompetent men. Bad men, of course, could be got rid of.

Q.—Do you know if Messrs. FORBES, COUTANT and NASH had political friends? A.—I do not know, but I think not. I wish to make a statement. Shortly after my removal it was stated by a reporter of the NEW-YORK TIMES that I was removed for appointing Mr. MIDDLETON as Assistant Appraiser. I do not believe that was the reason, because he was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. I did recommend Mr. MIDDLETON because I knew his thorough competence, and I regarded [illegible] as quite incompetent.

By Senator Stewart—Did either Senator CONKLING or Senator FENTON ever recommend friends to you? A.—Only Senator FENTON; and he in only one instance—that of a young man named PARKINS. I knew he would make a good clerk, and so I appointed him.

Senator STEWART here raised the question whether the inquiry was going to extend into the next week. If it was not, he thought that certainly the next three days should be devoted to the defense of the parties accused. Seven days had been devoted to accusations, and surely three days might be devoted to allowing those who had been attacked to say something in their own defense. Therefore, if the inquiry was to terminate on Saturday, he was of opinion that Gen. PALMER's testimony should be settled with that night. This was objected to by Senators BAYARD and CASSERLY, who said they were fatigued. Senator CASSERLY said, also, that they were in a strange City, and had not the same facilities for obtaining information which other Senators possessed. The Committee finally adjourned until 10 A. M. today.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Railways in the Legislature—The Hoosac Tunnel—A Desperate Effort to Preserve Boston from Decay—Western Trade Her Only Salvation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 8, 1872.

The amount of railroad business which is already before the Legislature, as shown by the petitions in the Secretary's office, plainly shows the nature of the work to which the coming session will be devoted. There are now twenty-one acts of incorporation asked for steam-roads, and seven charters for horse-railroads. The latter projects are of local interest merely, but the steam railway matters possess a general interest, although none of them appear as yet to be very important. Our State is so gridironed by rails now that there is but little room or need for new long routes. But the unprecedented growth of certain localities on established lines compels new connections, and thus it happens that this year a great number of connecting links are to be forged. For instance: Fall River wants a line to Mansfield; Northborough to Uxbridge; Belchertown to Springfield; Watertown to Brighton; Brookline to Needham; Ashburnham to Groton; Lowell to Andover; North Bridgewater to Mansfield, and Lynn, Cambridge, Brighton and Brookline desire new lines to Boston. Probably the chief discussions of the session on railway matters will be upon the consolidation of the various lines from Boston to the Hoosac Tunnel, via Fitchburg; upon the purchase by the State of the Fitchburg Railroad and its extensions tunnel-ward, and of the Boston and Albany Road; upon the new route from Boston to Providence, and the effort of the Boston and Lowell Railroad to prevent the Fitchburg Road from encouraging the lines recently chartered from Nashua and Lowell.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

As the tunnel approaches completion, (but 7,963 feet remaining uncut on Dec. 1, 1871,) the attention of the roads in line of direct communication with it is attracted to the obvious fact that the control of the tunnel will be of immense importance in governing western freight. The Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad is looking to such action as will make that road a power in determining the authority over this new thoroughfare. The Troy and Greenfield Railroad is now virtually in the possession of the State, and the ultimate disposition of the tunnel route is in its hands. Gov. WASHBURN, in his inaugural address, says that, "whether this Troy and Greenfield Road be sold or leased the State should never entirely relinquish control of the same," and he suggests that the benefit of this enlarged communication with the "magnificent granary of the West and Northwest" be given not only to "our chief city and that portion of the State contiguous to the line of the road, but also to those sections more directly tributary to other roads intersecting this great thoroughfare. Thus, and thus only, by giving and maintaining equality of right and privilege to all connecting roads, can the State at large derive the benefit it should from the completion of the tunnel."

It would seem that a grand consolidation of all the roads leading through the tunnel to the State line to meet a line to extend from Eagle Bridge through Ballston or Saratoga, along the table lands of the Mohawk Valley to Oswego, shortening the line westward some forty miles, and giving connection with all points between Ogdensburg and Niagara Falls, independently of VANDERBILT's roads, would open to Massachusetts the grandest avenue she can ever have, and contribute incalculably to her internal prosperity and her foreign trade. The wide discussion which this question opens will doubtless occupy much of the attention of this Legislature.

THE STATE VS. CORPORATIONS.

The subject of the purchase by the State of the Boston and Albany Railroad, or of the Fitchburg Road, or both, is a favorite scheme of JOSIAH QUINCY, and with his usual plausible persistency he has urged it until even the Railroad Commissioners look with a kindly eye upon the project. The Governor, however, has most emphatically pronounced against the idea, and very sagaciously says: "As long as political parties contend for mastery, and the spoils are claimed by the victors, we must refrain from committing the management of our railways to the Commonwealth. That the State itself can manage a railroad more economically, or so as to serve the public better, than private corporations, is contrary to all our experience." Whether these sensible conclusions will agree with the judgment of our wise legislators remains to be seen, but after much wary talk at the State-house we are of opinion that the matter will be left where, it most properly, now is.

NEW STATIONS IN THE CITY.

The Boston and Lowell Railroad is now engaged in a gigantic enterprise in the shape of the erection of an immense passenger station in this city, but the management and extension of its branches are not allowed to suffer. Having bought the Lexington Road, it seeks such connection with the Cheshire and Vermont and Massachusetts roads as will secure for them a share of the northern traffic liable to diversion by the new lines chartered from Nashua and Lowell. There is an old rivalry between Fitchburg and Lowell, and much interest will be excited in their endeavors each to get the larger share of travel and freight. An act has been asked for authorizing the Boston and Albany and Boston and Providence Railroad Companies to unite in a station in the City of Boston. Nobody seems to know anything about this movement. The Providence Road has a very large territory most conveniently situated, which, with great judgment, it is covering with depots suitable to the immense business it so carefully manages. It cannot unite with the Albany or any other road without losing its very valuable position. The Albany Road will doubtless have to move out beyond the present crossing. It does not yet appear that they promote this new project. As there is much land in the vicinity of the crossing seeking a purchaser, it would not astonish us much if this petition was in the interest of some who desire to promote the public good for a reasonable compensation moving to themselves.

MINOR MATTERS.

The new line proposed from Worcester to Providence is as yet a mere suggestion, but it is safe to say that the opposition to it will be loud and long. There is one good line now connecting the two cities, and a peculiar exigency will have to be shown to obtain consent for another. Active steps are being taken to foreclose the famous Burdell bonds of the notorious Hartford and Erie Road. There is opportunity, however, in the confusion of the multifarious litigation over this road and the perplexed interest of the State through its large loan, for a month of chatter and much lobbying, and more agreeable discussion at YOUNG's and PARKER's. If the Legislature adopts the suggestion of the passage of a general railroad law, much may be done toward curtailing the monstrous length of the sessions. As it is now, the proper and the interpolated business keeps Senators, Representatives and lobbyists so long at the State-house that the going and coming of our Legislature remind one of the lines of LONGFELLOW:

"Fleet-footed is the approach of woe,
But with a lingering step and slow
Its form departs."

OAKHAM.

A Poor Prisoner Victimized by Lawyers.

Among the prisoners arraigned to plead in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge BENEDICT, yesterday, was CHARLES E. RADKE, who has been confined in jail for nearly a year on an indictment for counterfeiting. On being asked if he had counsel to defend him, he said he paid all the money he possessed to Messrs. GRINNELL and FEUCHTWANGER, practitioners in the State Courts, and that he had been deserted by them after they had got their fee. It was ascertained that the two lawyers were not admitted to practice in the United States Courts, and could not, therefore, be expelled. RADKE was assigned new counsel, and his case set down for trial today.

THE FLIGHT OF CESPEDES.

Interview with Col. Aguilera, Adjutant to President Cespedes—He Denies the Rumor of the Flight of the Cuban President.

The rumors that CESPEDES had fled from Cuba have been denied both by his wife and the Vice-President of the Cuban Republic, who are now in this City. Col. M. A. AGUILERA, Adjutant to CESPEDES, has arrived in New-York, and he asserts that the President is still in Cuba. A reporter had an interview with the Colonel as follows:

REPORTER—Col. AGUILERA, when did you leave Cuba?

Col. AGUILERA—I left the revolutionary district on the 8th of November, nearly one month after President CESPEDES is said to have made his escape from the island. I was acting as his Adjutant.

REPORTER—Have you any information you can communicate touching President CESPEDES, and particularly as to where he now is?

Col. AGUILERA—I left President CESPEDES in the Department of Santiago de Cuba, soon after the time named, and he was then enjoying the very best of health.

REPORTER—When you left the revolutionary district where did you go?

Col. AGUILERA—I went, soon afterward, to Jamaica, accompanied by Dr. BAYA and Col. MIGUEL L. AGUILERA, arriving there on the 12th of November, and at Kingston on the 18th.

REPORTER—There have been dispatches purporting to have come from Havana, to the effect that CESPEDES escaped from the island of Cuba on the 14th of October, and that he is now lying very ill at Curacoa. You, of course, know something in that regard. Please give me more of the facts in relation thereto.

Col. AGUILERA—I saw and was with President CESPEDES in the revolutionary district of Cuba in November, and I know positively that he had not left at that time, which is a month later than the report names as the time of his escape. The statement that he had left in company with others, among them LUCAS CASTILLO, is entirely false, as I know; and besides, we have here the signature of LUCAS CASTILLO, who is Chief of the Supreme Court of the Republic, to a proclamation made by Gen. GOMEZ long after the time named.

REPORTER—Can you be sure that he did not leave after your retirement from the island?

Col. AGUILERA—I am morally certain, and for these reasons: He was, I know, in excellent condition, personally, when I left him. (I was probably the man who left for Jamaica, not Curacoa, as reported, and not President CESPEDES, and out of that the whole story has been formed.) And the President had also with him, as I have said, a very fine corps of soldiers.

REPORTER—Have you any other information which has not yet been made public?

Col. AGUILERA—I have. There are two proclamations, somewhat similar in tone, which have not been made public here, as intimated before. They are by Gen. GOMEZ, and were issued in response to declarations by the Spaniards that he was seeking to surrender, not only himself, but his army and his cause, and taunting him because of his not having taken an active part in the Dominican revolution, while being a native of that department. Feeling hurt by their falsehoods he issued a proclamation denying in the strongest terms that he was a traitor.

Col. AGUILERA concluded the interview with the declaration that the Cubans are still in good spirits, and more hopeful now than ever before.

The Franklin Monument—The Statue Placed on the Pedestal—To be Unveiled on Wednesday Next.

A few days ago the work of the Franklin statue was completed, and yesterday it was safely placed on the pedestal which had been prepared for it. It is of colossal size, nearly twelve feet in height, and is cast from the finest quality of bronze that could be obtained. The figure stands on a bronze platform which rests on the granite pedestal. The face and features are admirably portrayed, the several peculiarities being striking and life-like. The right hand is extended, while clasped in the left hand is a *fac-simile* of the first copy of the first newspaper. The figure is represented in court dress, which uniform FRANKLIN was obliged to wear when he was Minister to France. The granite pedestal on which the figure now stands is 19 feet high and 5½ feet square at the base, while the shaft is 9 feet in length, and is composed of one solid piece of granite. The pedestal is surrounded by a beautiful railing especially constructed by Messrs. FISHER & BIRD. At present the statue is enveloped in a large American flag, and it will not be formally unveiled until Wednesday next, FRANKLIN's birthday, when it will be formally presented on behalf of Capt. DE GROOT to the Typographical Societies of the City. Invitations to be present at this interesting ceremony have already been issued to President GRANT, Gov. HOFFMAN, all the United States Senators, Mayor and City authorities, and other celebrities.

In the evening a grand banquet is to be given at Delmonico's, the worthy Captain being the guest of the evening. George W. Curtis, W. C. Bryant, Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Chapin, Dr. Prime, and others are expected to be present.

Board of Health—The Streets Still Uncleaned—The Small-Pox.

At the session of the Board of Health, yesterday, the usual report was read from the Sanitary Committee, showing that during the week ending Jan. 6, as during the several weeks previously, there had been little street cleaning done, and in consequence the streets are becoming dangerous to the public health. The synopsis of the Police reports shows that during the week fifty-five miles of street surface had been cleaned and 176 miles not cleaned; the ashes and garbage had been regularly removed in only five of the Police precincts. A copy of the document was ordered to be sent to the Street Cleaning Commission.

A report was read from Dr. MOREAU MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, showing a total of 1,367 inspections by the Health Inspectors; that the vaccinating corps vaccinated 8,131 persons, and that 1,872 cattle were inspected, 37 being found bruised, and 12 badly bruised. By the comparative statement of contagious diseases for the two weeks ending Dec. 30 and Jan. 6, it appeared that there was a slight increase in diptheria and small-pox, there being sixty-one cases of small-pox during the week ending Dec. 30, and eighty-eight cases during last week. The report says:

"During the past two weeks several cases of small-pox have been sent to Hospital, coming from beyond the City limits. This will explain some of the sources by which this contagion is brought into our own midst. Two cases were sent here by a physician in Passaic, N. J., who had contracted the disease from a patient in a boarding-house in Passaic. One came from Trenton, N. J., and three were recently arrived emigrants from Europe by the steamers *Europe* and *Hansa*, who had contracted the disease on board those vessels probably, as they were taken sick in from one to seven days after their arrival.

In explanation of the fact that the weekly report of the number of cases of small-pox reported to this Bureau does not correspond with the daily statement of newspapers, I have to say, that the reporters copy the figures daily from the blotter of all reported cases, many of which, upon examination by the Health Inspectors, prove to be some other disease than small-pox, and upon their report the correction is made, and at the end of the week the correct total is given."

Safe Arrival of the Steamer Oceanic.

The steamer *Oceanic*, of the White Star line, for whose safety some anxiety has been felt, arrived at this port yesterday. She was seven days over due. Her detention was caused by her having broken three of the four blades of her propeller while on the third day out from Liverpool, which port she left Dec. 21. She was in a hurricane for nine days. In spite of her mishap she continued her voyage, doing remarkably well under the circumstances. She made 206 miles in twenty-four hours, with only one blade of her propeller. On Jan. 3, she rescued the Captain and crew of the schooner *Mountain Eagle*, from New-York, bound to Portland. They had been two days without food, and some of them were frost-bitten. They had been two days at the pumps. The *Mountain Eagle* was sinking when they were taken off. Just before reaching here the cabin passengers of the *Oceanic* passed resolutions thanking Capt. W. H. THOMPSON, who commands the vessel, and his officers for their excellent conduct throughout, and praising the vessel for her gallant bearing in the storm.

A Competent and Unselfish Guardian.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says that JOHN C. BULLITT, Esq., filed in the Court of Common Pleas of that city on Saturday the account of JOHN HULME, guardian of CHARLOTTE and PETER HULME, his niece and nephew. He became the guardian of the children about nineteen years ago, and received then $19,000 as in trust for them; he has supported and educated them out of the fund, and, now, they having reached the age of majority, he pays over to them the handsome sum of $79,301 24, and makes no charge whatever for such long-continued and valuable services.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Tribune Slanders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen a good many contemptible things in newspapers, but I do not recollect to have ever seen anything more contemptible than the *Tribune's* attack upon the President on Saturday last, in its perversion of Mr. LINDSAY's evidence before the Investigating Committee. I cut from the editorial columns of the *Tribune* what it says of Mr. LINDSAY and his testimony:

"He saw finally how Mr. GRINNELL was superseded by Mr. THOMAS MURPHY, and he was at pains to search out the causes of his removal. When the Committee of Investigation asked him yesterday what secret influence had been exerted against Mr. GRINNELL, he replied: 'I had rather not say anything about what I know of this matter. I want to be understood as not wishing to say anything against the President of the United States.'"

And now I cut from the news columns of the same paper, its report of what Mr. LINDSAY did actually say:

"The Chairman—The Committee would be glad to have full information on all matters connected with this investigation. A.—It would take me, Mr. Chairman, along while to give you all the points, and I should rather not attempt to go into the whole details of the case; *I wish it understood that what I have said reflects in no form, shape or manner on the President of the United States.*"

If every one read all the reports of that investigation, the editorial would do little harm. But as it is, doubtless many will read the editorial only, and believe that Mr. LINDSAY knew some evil of the President, so bad that he preferred not to tell it.

FAIR PLAY.

Weights and Measures.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that you are the acknowledged (and well-deserved) champion of the rights of the people in their crusade against corrupt office-holders, it seems to me the duty of every one to contribute through you, as far as in them lies to their complete extermination, root and branch, by holding to public view their knavish games.

Let me call public attention to one (I think thus far overlooked in the present warfare) of their important sources of plunder and oppression, viz.: The office of Inspectors of Weights and Measures. Believing that the creation of such an office does not admit of an argument in its favor, I shall pass the practical working of the office.

I inclose a bill presented to my firm, and paid by us to two scamps, both bearing the mark of Cain upon their Celtic brows, which bill against us pretends they did something, *i. e.*, inspected scales, weights and measures used in our place of business, and for doing the same they acknowledge payment in the sum of $4 25.

The facts are, these two political loafers walked into our place of business and asked if we used the same number of scales as last year, and was told by the book-keeper that we did. Thereupon they made out the inclosed bill, received their pay and departed—all done within five minutes. Neither of the knaves saw a scale, weight or measure, nor did they ask to see one. This rascally business has been going on under successive City Administrations ever since the writer's connection with New-York commercial life, some nineteen years. And I venture to assert that every man in trade knows perfectly well the whole thing is a fraud upon the merchant, and no more nor less than a tax gathered annually in the interest of political loafers and party politics. Now, let me say this robbery is backed by a law or City ordinance, and, I think, emanates from that cess-pool of city politics, "the Mayor's Office."

I know it is too much to hope for any cleaning to "hail" from that quarter yet; but may we not hope that our new rulers will abate the nuisance?

ROE.

No. 313 WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET, Monday, Jan. 8, 1872.

"Our Druggists"—The First Report of the Board of Examiners for New-York City Examined by Their Own Statement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"We are told that an appalling amount of ignorance on the part of our City druggists and their clerks does exist, to the peril of the public," &c. The Commissioners inform us that they have examined nearly 1,500 applicants and have granted licenses to 666, and that of this entire number not one in twenty succeeded in passing an examination in all the branches on the first trial—all which is very likely, because, by the standard of the Commissioners, there never was a perfect druggist, and there never will be. In a technical sense, all crude materials—animal, vegetable and mineral—are drugs; and will any one of our wise Commissioners pretend that his knowledge of natural substances is as extensive as this? Further, the science of pharmacy is more or less connected with all the natural sciences; and a perfect acquaintance with all the natural sciences is somewhat rare—is probably confined to a single individual in Union-place.

A good druggist and chemist should thoroughly understand the principles of his profession as well as the responsibilities of his business, and he should have had a good practical experience in its details, without which technical knowledge does not avail much—as a bright boy of ten years of age might observe carefully for ten hours the whole process of making a shoe, and be able to answer very correctly any question in regard to the manufacture without being much of a shoe-maker, so it is quite easy for a mere tyro in pharmacy and pharmacognosy to pass upon the basis of the present Board. Said the writer to a licensed clerk who made very little pretense to competency in his profession, "How did you manage to pass the Board?" "Oh," said he, "I was told the line of questions, and I spent three weeks in reading up on the *poisons*."

The Commissioners say that of 726 applicants barely three persons could read at sight the simplest school-boy "Latin," such as Virgil, Sallust, &c., and a point is made over the word "ejusdem," ("of the same,") as illustrative of the profound ignorance that exists in this most important branch of Pharmacy, the classics. Now, the value of a knowledge of the classic language in all scientific pursuits is well understood, but that Pharmacy as Pharmacy has anything to do with classical studies is absurd, and it is denied that the use of such words as "ejusdem," although in good usage, is at all essential. Physicians are not obliged to write their prescriptions in Latin, or any other dead language, while the use of Latin terms or scientific words for drugs, &c., is essential, because such words or terms are the only definite ones. Thus we have a half a dozen varieties of Snakeroot so-called, and but one Leptandria Virginica, or Cimicifuga Racemosa, &c., in use.

In possession of over $12,000 in yearly salaries for situations which are practically sinecures, it is natural that men without principle should strive to defame a respectable profession as well conducted in general as any one of the professions in our midst, but we trust an intelligent public will discriminate and hesitate to listen to statements from parties who must defame that they may alarm the credulous, and so hold their hands in the public pocket. One young man, it is said, being asked the color of *red* oxide of mercury wisely answered that it was "*green*." Very possibly if the poor fellow had been asked if black was white he would have promptly responded "yes."

The manner of the Commissioners, it is said, is most kind; there is no bullying, and the student is encouraged to remember all he does know, and I reply, "A well-mannered man, especially one holding a public judicial position, does not often allude to or speak of his own manners in public. Suffice it to say that among all the profession in Europe and in America, in all our colleges and schools of most deserved usefulness and credit, the creation of this Commission is denounced and the individuals composing it are justly regarded. Quite recently, I am happy to say, our own New-York College of Pharmacy, always respectable, if not always ready in politics, and in no way connected with TWEED, SR., or the lamented FISK or JIM IRVING, has forwarded to Albany a draft of a good law, which very properly ignores as to the present Commissioners. Some good law in all our large cities is much desired, more in the interest of the profession than of the public." We have in all the Union about 12,000 druggists, of whom it is estimated some 9,000, very few of whom are fully educated, pursue their vocation in the interior towns and villages, and some 3,000 in our larger cities, a majority of whom are good pharmacists. Very few serious errors occur in all the Union, but it has been noted that while among the 9,000 least competent pharmacists serious errors are almost unknown, among our 3,000 more competent pharmacists more errors do occur, which fact has always been referred to character.

In our interior villages and lesser cities a man cannot practice medicine or dispense medicine unless he is known to be a man of character. Public scrutiny is Argus-eyed. While in our largest cities no such supervision can exist, and, as we cannot have qualifications of character, there must be, in the interest of the profession as well as that of the public, the next best thing—a standard of education. The present law was made for the benefit of individuals, and it is hoped that our State Legislature will at its present session wipe out this law and so destroy another link in that infamous chain of past legislation which has so disgraced us.

Very respectfully,

D. C. ROBBINS.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The following is a list of the first 100 causes on the calendar of the Court of Appeals for the Term of 1872:

Nos.		Nos.	
1	[illegible] vs. [illegible]	53	People, &c., vs. Williamsburg Turnpike Road.
1½	Same vs. Same.	54	Clark vs. Norton.
2	Brown vs. Brown.	55	People ex rel. Wallace vs. Knowles.
3	Wade vs. Foster.	56	People ex rel. Allen vs. Knowles.
4	Wade vs. Wheeler.	57	People ex rel. Mitchell vs. Lawrence.
5	Fire Insurance Co. vs. Wheeler.	58	People ex rel. Kilbourne vs. Benedict.
6	Gray vs. Gray.	59	People ex rel. Baylis vs. Farrington.
7	Anderson vs. Dillaye.	60	People ex rel. Williams vs. Haines.
8	Tweedy vs. Griffith.	61	Brown vs. Town of Canton.
9	Fitzhugh vs. Sackett.	62	People ex rel. Davis vs. Commissioners of Taxes of New-York.
10	[illegible] vs. Fox.	63	People ex rel. White vs. Commissioners of Taxes of New-York.
11	[illegible] vs. Alger.	64	People ex rel. Cox vs. Commissioners of Taxes of New-York.
12	Miller vs. Beekman.	65	People ex rel. N. Y. B. & Association vs. Commissioners of Taxes of New-York.
13	West vs. Crary.	66	People ex rel. Baum vs. Commissioners of Taxes of New-York.
14	Hendrickson vs. Kelly.	67	People, &c., vs. Potter.
15	Belden vs. Meeker.	68	Schneider vs. Gardner.
16	Scofield vs. Hernandez.	69	Smith vs. Smith.
17	Hamilton vs. Smith.	70	Matthews vs. Hubbard.
18	[illegible] vs. Jones.	71	Wells vs. Miller.
18½	Brückner vs. N. Y. C. R. R. Co.	72	Morgan vs. Hannas.
19	Andrews vs. Gillespie.	73	Degraauw vs. Elmore.
19½	Jones vs. Sheldon.	74	People ex rel. Botsford vs. Darling.
20	National Bank of Fishkill vs. Speight.	75	Russell vs. Steinberger.
21	Tracy vs. Kuntz.	76	Tanner vs. Stoddard.
22	Ward vs. Kelly.	77	Butts vs. Cameron.
23	In re Cassidy vs. City of Brooklyn.	78	Dickinson vs. Mason.
23½	Madden vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.	79	Collson vs. Arnol.
24	Rainey vs. Laing.	80	Chapman vs. McKay.
24½	[illegible] vs. Mather.	81	Cooley vs. The Town of Guilford.
25	Hackett vs. Belden.	82	Middlebrook vs. Broadbent.
26	Olt vs. [illegible] and Grand et. R. R. Co.	83	Dowdall vs. Matthews.
27	Rogers vs. Smith.	84	Stevens vs. Rockville National Bank.
28	Goodwin vs. Sharkey.	85	Riker vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
29	Hamilton vs. Clinton.	86	Ayrault vs. Pacific Bank.
29½	Pollion vs. Mayor of N. Y.	87	President, &c., of D. & H. Canal Co. vs. Penn. Coal Co.
30	Gunsaulis vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.	88	Eldridge vs. Reed.
31	Merrick vs. Butler.	89	Dung vs. Parker.
32	Barnes vs. Underwood.	90	Warren vs. Winne.
33	Ingraham vs. Disbrough.	91	Marx vs. Rothan.
34	Austin vs. Munroe.	92	Terry vs. Higgins.
35	Peters vs. Demestanza.	93	Brackett vs. Bann.
36	Davis vs. N. Y. C. and Hud. River R. R. Co.	94	Fabbri vs. Kalbfleisch.
37	Anchencole vs. Wiley.		
38	Betty vs. Blune.		
39	Mayor vs. Mayor of N. Y.		
40	Doty vs. Wilson.		
41	Greenfield vs. Mass. Mut. Life Ins. Co.		
42	Conroy vs. Gale.		
43	Hiscock vs. Phelps.		
44	Clark vs. Clark.		
45	Davis vs. N. Y. C. and Hud. River R. R. Co.		
46	Erickson vs. Quinn.		
47	Beebe vs. McKenzie.		
48	Grymes vs. Howe.		
49	Rowe vs. Hyeroft.		
50	People vs. Albany and Susquehanna R. R.		
51	People ex rel. Erie and Genesee R. R. Co. vs. Tubbs.		
52	People, &c., vs. Church.		

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The following is the calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Thursday, Jan. 11: Nos. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson and Daly, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 12—Sawyer vs. O'Brien. 22—Gray vs. Hochstetter. 23—Waller vs. Thomas. 36—Brown vs. Elliott. 42—Nichols vs. National Gaslight Co. 86—Toner vs. Vanderbilt.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

[illegible]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

1—The People vs. Charles King, Thomas Brown and John O'Connor; robbery. 2—The People vs. George McKnight and Wm. Devlin; robbery. 3—The People vs. John Body; burglary. 4—The People vs. Benj. A. Gilbert; felonious assault and battery. 5—The People vs. Michael Casey; Embezzlement. 6—The People vs. Michael Nolan; larceny from the person. 7—The People vs. Frank Wilkins; grand larceny. 8—The People vs. James Ward; grand larceny. 9—The People vs. Wm. Schwind; receiving stolen goods. 10—The People vs. David Van Tine and Geo. Baxter; assault and battery. 11—The People vs. Bernhard Blumenthal; petit larceny. 12—The People vs. Thomas Lynch; receiving stolen goods. 13—The People vs. Wm. Haley; grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 10.

By Judge Barrett.

Beiser vs. Beiser; motion granted.

Merritt vs. Townsend; motion granted for payment of term fee, and $10 costs.

Woodrow vs. Larkin; motion granted.

Franklin Manufacturing Company vs. Helman et al.; motion granted on payment of term fee, and $10 costs of motion.

Norwood, Jr., vs. Rathbun; motion for an injunction denied and temporary injunction vacated, with $10 costs.

Allen et al. vs. Porter et al.; motion granted.

By Judge Cardozo.

Knapp vs. Caldwell; motion denied, and injunction vacated.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 10.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Jones vs. The Ocean Bank; order granted.

Koch vs. Werdin; reference ordered.

Wilson vs. Kopp; motion granted.

Winchelmer vs. Winchelmer; order vacating judgment.

Lannitz vs. Vultee, Finn vs. Ennis, Sayer vs. O'Brien; orders granted.

By Judge Monell.

Philbrick vs. Dollett, McCall vs. The Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company; cases settled.

By Judge McCunn.

Cushman vs. O'Brien; I find nothing in the evidence to disturb the verdict of the jury.

Baconhop vs. McCahill; motion for new trial on the minutes denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II—JAN. 10.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

CARELESS DRIVING IN THE PARK.

Joseph Fleischels vs. Stephen H. Mason, et al.—This action was brought to recover $10,000 damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff and his property, by having been run into by a livery coach belonging to the defendants. Plaintiff, accompanied by his wife, were driving through Central Park in a light wagon, when defendant's coach, in attempting to pass them on the left side, knocked off a wheel, throwing plaintiff and his wife out, and inflicting injuries on both. The defense was that plaintiff's wagon, which was in front, suddenly stopped, and the wheel, striking defendant's horses, made them unmanageable, and thereby caused the accident.

The jury had been out until the hour of adjournment, and not having agreed, the Court ordered a sealed verdict.

THE MURRAY-COULTER CASE.

The Yorkville Police Justiceship—Testimony of the Defendant, Coulter, and His Friend O'Brien.

The case of HENRY MURRAY against JAMES COULTER, involving the question as to which was legally elected Judge of the Yorkville Police Court, was continued on trial before Judge BRADY and a jury in the Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, when the testimony for the defense was opened. The first witness called was JAMES E. COULTER, the defendant, who testified in his own behalf that although he was down-town on the day after election, and in the bar-room of Lovejoy's Hotel, yet he was not upstairs; did not tear up or burn the original returns, or procure false ones to be made in their place, as was testified to by HAMBLIN, the main witness for the plaintiff; that in short, outside of the fact that HAMBLIN handed him on the way to Lovejoy's, the returns, and that he went into the bar-room and drank with the parties named by HAMBLIN, all the latter's testimony was false as to the interview at Lovejoy's.

The witness was then subjected to a long cross-examination by Mr. GRAHAM, in response to which he testified as follows: Did not ask at Police Head-quarters for canvassers to be sent up to the Nineteenth District of the Twenty-second Ward, and had not been at Head-Quarters during that day or night; knew that the vote of this last-named district had been canvassed the next day for the first time; had nothing whatever to do with the appointment of HAGGERTY or any of the canvassers in any of the nine disputed districts; has never seen any memorandum of the vote in those districts, as announced on the night of election, except the official returns, and knows of no such memorandum in the possession of anybody; before this trial he did not know, of his own knowledge, that the alleged forged returns were in the handwriting of HAMBLIN, but had been told so by E. M. GEDNEY; it was an error if he had already sworn that he was not at Head-quarters on the night of election, but had no hand in procuring the appointment of canvassers for the Nineteenth District.

In the course of the cross-examination, Mr. GRAHAM took occasion to remark that the defendant was now holding the scales of justice between citizens day after day, but he hoped God would pity those between whom he so held the scales.

Judge BRADY said such remarks were not proper, and Mr. GRAHAM thereupon withdrew them.

The next witness was WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN, an Assistant Assessor of the Eighth Internal Revenue District. He testified to having come down-town with Mr. COULTER the day after election, and was with him all day; saw the interview at Lovejoy's Hotel, and saw HAMBLIN hand to COULTER, before going in, what seemed like returns, but he did not pay much attention to it; was present in the bar-room with HAMBLIN, MCCABE, E. M. GEDNEY, COULTER and others, but nothing like what HAMBLIN testified to took place, nor did it take place at any time during the day, or up to 10 o'clock at night.

The case was then adjourned to this morning.

The Printing of the City Records—The Superintendent After His Pay.

An application was made yesterday before Judge BARRETT, in Supreme Court, Chambers, in the matter of The People ex rel. PHINEAS KINGSLAND against JOHN J. BRADLEY and A. H. GREEN, for a mandamus to compel the latter two to pay to the relator $3,308, which he claims as the assignee of WM. H. BELL, Superintendent of Printing to the Commissioners of Record appointed under an act of the Legislature of 1855, to examine into the condition of the records, indices, maps, &c. Under this act the Board of Supervisors were authorized to raise money to pay the Commissioners' expenses, and the County Treasurer was empowered to pay the money to the persons who held certificates showing the performance of the work. Mr. TRULL claimed on behalf of plaintiff that his assignor, BELL, had performed his duty as Superintendent, and at one time had procured an order from the Court directing the payment to him of $693, with interest, $357 75 of which was still due, the funds being at that time exhausted, though there have been other appropriations made since.

Mr. DEAN, on behalf of the City, produced affidavits of Messrs. STORRS and WETMORE, of the Controller's office, that the meetings specified by plaintiff had not been held by Commissioners after July 12, 1864.

Mr. TRULL suggested that those affidavits were merely on information, and did not, therefore, affect the matter.

Mr. DEAN contended that plaintiff had no right to ask for another mandamus to compel the payment of the $357, for which the original mandamus had issued. In any event, the act creating the Commissioners was unconstitutional, because of appointments made by the Legislature of officers who, under the Constitution, must be appointed by local authority or elected by the people. The work which had been assigned to the Commissioners really belonged to the Surrogate, the County Clerk and Register. Further, a mandamus could not lie against the Controller in the matter, as under the act of 1857 no money can be paid by the City, except upon vouchers properly audited by the County Auditor, which provision had not been complied with in this.

Judge BARRETT took the papers, and reserved his decision.

The Work of the Secret Service Detectives.

Col. WHITLEY, Chief of the Secret Service Division of the United States Treasury Department, has issued a circular explaining the system adopted by him in the detection of criminals. After showing that detectives are warranted in using minor offenders to convict other persons guilty of higher crimes, especially counterfeiting, where so much skill is required in procuring evidence, Col. WHITLEY recounts the obstacles in the way of convicting wealthy and apparently respectable counterfeiters. The results of Col. WHITLEY's mode of detection since he has been Chief of the Secret Service Officers include the capture of over ninety sets of counterfeit plates of various denominations, and upward of a million representative dollars of illegal issue, together with the apprehension of more than 1,200 offenders, many of whom are now serving out terms of imprisonment. At the present time there are no counterfeit plates of Government money in existence in this country, and the circulation of bad money has never been known to be so scarce.

The Great Counterfeiting Match-Stamp Case.

BENONI HOWARD, a wealthy and influential match manufacturer, was arraigned before Judge BENEDICT, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, to plead to a charge of counterfeiting revenue match-stamps. The alleged offense was committed nearly two years ago, and is said to have caused a loss of about $150,000 to the Government. Two indictments were presented against the accused, but on motion of Ex-Judge FULLERTON, the trial was adjourned to admit of argument on a motion to quash one of the indictments.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 10.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10—P. M.

The sales of Gold fell off today to 108⅜ ₩ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were also weak, although the Exports of Cotton and other Produce from this port, for the week, are unusually light, and but few Merchant bills are offering. The amount of Exchange drawing against American negotiations abroad is said to be large, but we are inclined to report that these operations have been qualified to some considerable extent by the January Dividends collecting for Foreign Account. The Treasury will sell $1,000,000 Gold to-morrow, for Sinking Fund account. The disbursements for Gold Interest this week are not much ahead of the Gold Customs, about half a million per day, taken in.

Some of the leading Banks look for easier Money in a short time. The course of Currency, at present, is to New-York, and one or two Banks report good receipts in Greenbacks and National Banks, from Boston, and the interior cities of this State. Yet on the Stock Exchange the rates for money from day to day harden every afternoon, near the close of Bank hours, and a small commission is paid over 7 ₩ cent. to carry over Bank accounts. With the exception of the Public Funds, however, which sympathize with the weakness of Gold and are also affected by the recent calls on the 5-20s of 1862 for redemption, the stock market today shows considerable strength, and most of the Western Roads and Central and Erie were fairly supported through the Boards of the Exchange, and were firmer in the Hall of the Exchange after the formal adjournment of the Second Board. The Express Stocks were weaker, the United States Company being pressed down to 61½ ₩ cent. The sales are supposed to have relation to the death of Mr. FISK, who is said to have been a considerable holder. The Central Pacific Mortgages advanced to 101½ ₩ cent. ex dividend, and large sales of Union First Mortgages were made at 91@91½ ₩ cent. The Southern State Bonds continue neglected by speculators, and Virginias and South Carolinas are especially weak. There is continued discussion of the effect upon Erie of the death of FISK, but the rise which followed the event early in the week is supported by unusually large transactions as compared with the market some weeks before. The St. Paul Directors, now in session, had not announced their Dividends at 2 o'clock today, and the Common Stock has shown but little strength for a day or two. The old Western Railway Mortgages continue in demand from investing orders, and most of them are strong in price on comparatively moderate offerings.

After the Boards the Public Funds showed much dullness, on nearly all the 5-20s, and the bids for 6 ₩ cents of 1881 and for Currency 6 ₩ cents were scarcely up to yesterday's figures. Exchange on London 109⅜ @ 109⅝ ₩ cent.; Gold 108⅜ @ 108½ ₩ cent. The Railroads and Telegraph and Pacific Mail closed as follows:

CLOSING PRICES—JAN. 10.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	109⅝	109⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	112	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112	111¾
American Gold	108⅝	108⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	95⅜	95½
N.Y.Cen. and Hud. Dept. Ctfs.	93⅜	92
Reading	113⅝	114
Chicago and Rock Island	108	108⅜
North-West Common	68	68⅜
North-West Preferred	91¾	92¼
Pacific Mail	55	55¼
St. Paul Preferred	80⅜	80⅜
St. Paul Common	54⅜	54¾
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅜	46⅜
Toledo and Wabash	73⅜	73⅜
Western Telegraph	70⅜	70⅜
Erie	36	36
Union Pacific	30⅜	31⅜
Lake Shore	90⅜	90⅜
Lake Shore Scrip	87⅜	87⅜

At the very close the Railroad Stocks were steady.

The last prices of the various Public Funds of the United States were as follows:

[illegible]

The following bids were made for the City Bank Stocks at the Exchange today:

New-York	137	Bank of the Republic	125
Manhattan	[illegible]	Bank of N. America	108
Merchants'	117	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Mechanics'	132	Citizens'	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	East River	[illegible]
America	[illegible]	Shoe and Leather	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	Corn Exchange	[illegible]
Phenix	[illegible]	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Importers' & Traders'	[illegible]
Leather Manufactur's	[illegible]	Park	[illegible]
State of New-York	[illegible]	Fourth National	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	Ninth National	[illegible]
Ocean	[illegible]	Oriental	[illegible]
American Exchange	113	Bk'rs & Brokers Ass.	[illegible]

The following are the last prices of the [illegible]

Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Stock Board:

[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97½	[illegible]
City 6s, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camden and Amboy	127½	128
Pennsylvania Central	60½	[illegible]
Reading	113⅞	113⅞
Lehigh Valley	61	61¼
Catawissa Preferred	46	46½
Philadelphia and Erie	28	29
Northern Central	[illegible]	39½
Lehigh Navigation	40½	40¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]

The advertisement of a new Fire Insurance Company, capital $200,000, called Safeguard, will be found in our advertising columns. Mr. THOMAS C. DOREMUS, (an old Dry-Goods Merchant,) is the President, and his Board of Directors embrace such well-known names as Mr. SCHUCHARDT, Mr. HOADLEY, Mr. SHIDDY, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. A. A. LOW, Mr. CHITTENDEN and others. The office is at No. 153 Broadway.

The Pacific Fire Office has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Ten ₩ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Lenox Fire Office has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Company advertise through their Bankers, Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-street, an eight ₩ cent. (payable quarterly) Mortgage on the ninety-two miles of their Road at 92½ ₩ cent. and accrued interest. The particulars of the security will be found in the advertisement.

Capt. W. H. SWIFT and his co-trustees of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Land Grant Mortgage, advertise for $50,000 of the Bonds, to be paid off Jan. 29. The lowest offers, under seal, to be left with Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, or with the Boston Trustees, by Friday, Jan. 19, will be accepted.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The Demand for the PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Has been rapidly on the increase since the opening of the new year. Large sales have been made for cash, and in exchange for 5-20s and other marketable securities. They are for less than $16,500 per mile on finished road, the net earnings of which are largely in excess of the interest on the whole issue. The Bonds are authorized for the extra equipment and necessary buildings required to accommodate the business now offered. We cheerfully recommend them to all investors. Price 90 and Interest. Full particulars on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ MIDLAND RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Limited to $20,000 per mile on finished road.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great Trunk Line from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at par and interest a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 240 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $6,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at PAR.* The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $60,000 per mile, which is less *than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS. *Principal and interest payable in Gold at the National City Bank, New-York. These are in every respect first-class Bonds, and we confidently recommend them as an entirely safe investment. Price, 90 and accrued interest. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.*

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ A SMALL AMOUNT OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency. The mortgage is for only $18,500 a mile, and the line is finished and doing a large business. Investors who desire a thoroughly safe bond on a completed road can obtain full particulars on application to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-street, New-York.

☞ WEST WISCONSIN LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 90 and interest in currency. Investors who wish a perfectly safe bond on a finished road can obtain full particulars by applying to WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 16 Wall-street, and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-street.

☞ EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.
FIVE PER CENT. Interest allowed on daily balances and certificates of deposit.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND [illegible] Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds [illegible] interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HEAVY SALES OF NORTHERN PACIFIC 7.30 GOLD BONDS

Are being made at par in currency, which shows that these Securities are steadily increasing in popularity. [illegible] are Pacific have also been heavy in amount, the [illegible] to the parties exchanging being from $3 to $5 per bond.

The net earnings of the present (Union and Central) Pacific Railroad for 1871 are officially reported as nearly $9,000,000. An equal traffic on the Northern Pacific will pay a net dividend of more than NINE AND A HALF per cent. on its entire cost.

The average price at which twenty-six leading Land Grant Roads have to this day sold their lands is $7 00 per acre. Sold at the same average price, the Grant of the Northern Pacific Company will produce more than $160,000 per mile of road, more than three times the total possible cost of construction and equipment.

These facts regarding Pacific Railroad earnings and the market value of Railroad Lands, as shown by actual sales to settlers, show the threefold security of Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, are exempt from United States tax, issued in denomination from $100 to $10,000, and are secured not only by the road and its earnings, but by 50,000,000 acres of land, worth at Government valuation $125,000,000.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX.

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency, from Aug. 15, 1871.* But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, redeemable 1st July, 1900, principal and interest guaranteed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, for sale at ninety and accrued interest from Jan. 1, by the

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm. WHEAT a shade lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 26½@$1 27; No. 2 do., $1 23½; No. 3, $1 19; Rejected, $1 02@$1 04; No. 2, seller last half of month, $1 23½; seller February, $1 25½; seller March, $1 26½. CORN opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 mixed, 41¼c.@41½c.; Rejected, 38½c.@39c.; seller February, 41¼c.@41½c.; seller April 43¼c.; seller May, 45½c.@46c. OATS dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 32¼c.; Rejected, 29c.@30c.; No. 2, seller February, 34½c.@34¾c. RYE in fair demand and higher; No. 1, 61½c.@62c. Rejected, 58c. BARLEY quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, 62½c.@63c.; No. 3 Spring, 49½c. [illegible] PORK dull and a shade lower; $12 [illegible]; seller February, $12 [illegible]; seller March, $12 [illegible]. LARD dull and drooping at 9¼c.; seller February, 9¼c. HAMS in pickle at 8¼c.@[illegible]. Green MEATS in good demand and steady. Bulk MEATS unchanged. [illegible] WHISKY firm and in fair demand; sales at 89c. There has been a considerable inquiry for vessels at the opening of navigation. Several charters for Corn have been made at [illegible]. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, and 25,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bushels Flour, 1,000 Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley and 8,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—FLOUR firm; Superfine Winter, $5 25@$5 75; Extra Winter, [illegible]; Double Extra, [illegible]. WHEAT firm with an advancing tendency; No. 2 Spring, [illegible]; No. 3 Red Fall, [illegible]. CORN easier; Mixed, on track, [illegible]; No. 2 Mixed, in elevator, 42c.@42½c. RYE and BARLEY—No sales. OATS dull and lower; No. 2, on track, 38c.; No. 2, in elevator, 38c.; Mixed, [illegible]. WHISKY steady at 89c. TOBACCO—Demand good at full prices. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK dull; sales at $12 25. Dry-salted MEATS quiet; only a jobbing trade; loose shoulders, 4½c.; packed do., [illegible]; Clear Rib Sides, 5¼c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c. BACON—Orders lots at [illegible]c. for Shoulders, and 7¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD irregular at 8½c.@9c. Live HOGS at [illegible]; bulk of sales at $4 [illegible]. CATTLE scarce and better at $2 50@$4 50. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 6,800 Hogs.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 18 cars, making the supply 152 cars, against 217 cars the same time last week; market active and firm; stock scarce and prices [illegible] better; sales [illegible] Michigan Steers, averaging [illegible]; [illegible] Illinois, [illegible]; 291 Indianas, 1,100 to 1,250 lbs., [illegible]; [illegible] Missouri, 1,210 to 1,314 lbs., [illegible]; [illegible] Kentucky, averaging 1,400 lbs., at [illegible]. SHEEP and LAMBS—Supply, 4,800 head; market active and firm; prices ¼c. better; sales, 416 head Michigan Sheep, averaging [illegible] lbs., at [illegible]; [illegible] Ohio Sheep, averaging 87 lbs., at $6; 1,086 Indianas, 90 to 102 lbs., at [illegible]; 800 Canada, 115 to 118 lbs., at [illegible]; [illegible] Canada Lambs, averaging 85 lbs., at $7. HOGS—Receipts, 9,300 head; market quiet; prices [illegible] unchanged; sales at $4 55@$4 90 for common to choice.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1 [illegible]; No. 2, $1 22½. OATS in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2, 30c. CORN in fair demand and advancing; No. 2 Mixed, 41¼c. RYE steady; No. 1, 60c. BARLEY dull and drooping; No. 2 Fall, 60c. HOGS in fair demand at lower rates; sales at $4 15@$4 20. PORK dull and drooping at $12 75. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 10.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20½c.@20¾c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,545 bales; to the Continent, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 76,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20¼c.@20½c.; net receipts, 1,895 bales; gross, 2,511 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,500 bales; to Havre, 4,212 bales; to Antwerp, 2,307 bales; coastwise, 223 bales; sales, 3,200 bales; stock, 193,108 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 10.—COTTON steady; Good Ordinary, 18¼c.@18½c.; net receipts, 724 bales; exports, coastwise, 588 bales; sales, 2,100 bales; stock, 46,250 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 1,891 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,391 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 32,007 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

The exports of Produce since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Idaho*, for Liverpool—5 boxes Vices, 4 boxes Lathe Chucks, [illegible] Hardware, [illegible] bales Cotton, 30 casks Ashes, 75 tcs. Beef, 5 bbls. Bone Handles, 1 case Sewing Machines, 15 bales Furs, 350 boxes Bacon, 40 bbls. Pork, 4 cases Wine, 20,911 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Jenny*, for Rotterdam—3,154 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 300 bbls. Tallow, 2,400 Staves.

By the bark *Friedlen*, for Bremen—3,129 bbls. Resin, 50 boxes Bacon, 7,500 Staves, 100 boxes Extract Logwood, [illegible] lbs. Tallow, 100 bbls. Red-oil, 1,255 tcs. Lard.

By the brig *San Pietro*, for Gibraltar and orders—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum, 2,159 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Eagle*, for Aspinwall—[illegible] tons Coal.

[illegible]

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted strong, with a better inquiry noted, yet no actual advance has been established. Sales have been reported here of 2,550 bags by the *Nicolina*, and 4,300 bags by the *Thetis*, (a resale,) on private terms, and [illegible] at New-Orleans, [illegible] bags by the *Lima*, at about 17½c., gold, in bond. Java has been more active at firm rates; sales have been reported of 11,476 mats by the *Alexandra*, 7,000 mats by the *Jones*, 6,250 mats by the *Mars*, 1,500 mats by the *J. H. Hall*, and [illegible] mats by the *Dudemona*, on private terms. In their annual review of the Coffee trade, Messrs. [illegible] & Co. say of the Java produce: "This, for the past few years, has been the speculative Coffee, and the losses incurred in it are very large. The consumption is on the increase, it being estimated this past year at [illegible] against 122,000 in 1870 and 85,000 in 1869. The official deficit in the crop this season is placed at 24,000 mats."

COTTON—Has been quoted about steady, on a moderate trade for early delivery; sales, [illegible] bales, including 1,240 bales to shippers, [illegible] bales to spinners, [illegible] bales to speculators, and [illegible] bales in transit. For forward delivery, 12,000 bales were sold [illegible]

[illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18⅛	18⅜	19	19⅛
Good Ordinary	20⅛	20⅜	20⅞	20⅞
Low Middling	21⅛	21	21⅜	21⅜
Middling	21⅜	21⅝	21⅞	21⅞
Good Middling	22⅛	22⅜	22⅝	22⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible]

GRAIN—The Wheat market shows less firmness, with more liberal offerings reported, on a moderate call, chiefly from export buyers, but in part, for milling. [illegible]

[illegible]

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 400 bbls. have been sold in lots, at 47c.@65c. ₩ gallon; market essentially unchanged. Other kinds neglected.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in limited demand at drooping prices, with sales reported of 1,100 bbls. Strained, from yard, at $4 30 ₩ 280 lbs. Tar has been neglected and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been quoted rather steadier on the basis of 67½c. for merchantable do, however, a light movement.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been very dull and almost wholly nominal in price, with 23½c.@23¾c. given as the quotations for early delivery here [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and heavy for early delivery, with the dealings confined to small lots. [illegible]

SEED—There has been a good demand noted for Clover; desirable lots of which have been held with a fair share of confidence; sales, 2,650 bags at 11½c.@11¾c., chiefly at 11½c. for prime Indiana and Michigan; 12½c. for choice State, and 10¾c.@10¾c. for fair to strictly prime Ohio, ₩ lb. Other kinds unchanged.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately sought after, mostly for refining purposes, and quoted essentially unchanged in price. [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] in their annual review of the Sugar Trade, show that the Receipts into the Country of foreign unrefined Sugar for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871, were 585,097 tons, and the consumption of this description was 582,714 tons, against receipts in 1870 of 496,867 tons, and consumption of [illegible] tons. The total consumption of foreign and domestic cane Sugar in 1871 was 652,315 tons, against total consumption in 1870 of [illegible] tons, being an increase of over [illegible] ₩ cent. [illegible]

[illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—An active call has been noted for prime Tallow at firm rates; sales have been reported since our last of 240,000 lbs. at [illegible] for fair to prime, chiefly at 9½c. for the latter; also, 31,000 lbs. Prime Stearine, in tierces, at [illegible]; also, 100 tcs. Light Grease at 8c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 500 bbls. in lots, on the basis of 92½c. ₩ gallon; market steady.

FREIGHTS—Business in the line of berth freights has been quite moderate, particularly so by steam, checked by the extreme scarcity of steam room and the advanced views of owners. Rates have been quoted firmer for Grain, which was offered with more freedom. For Cotton and Petroleum room there was a moderate call at current figures. In the way of charters there was less activity. Vessels for the Grain trade attracted less attention, owing, in part, to the firmer views of ship-owners, who were insisting on an advance on previous quotations. Vessels for the Petroleum trade have been in rather light request. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 1,400 bales Cotton, at [illegible] by steam and [illegible] by sail, chiefly by steam; [illegible] 7,000 bushels Grain, in bulk, by sail, at [illegible] for Corn and [illegible] for Wheat; 31,000 bushels Grain, by a steamer of next Saturday week, at [illegible]; 19,000 bushels, by another steamer of same date, (reported,) at [illegible] ₩ bushel; 2,300 boxes Bacon and [illegible] tcs. Lard at [illegible] by sail, mostly at [illegible] [illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1872.

Beeves were in demand today at a further advance of about ¼c. ₩ lb. The receipts were 31 car-loads, or 511 head, sent in by N. MORRIS, and sold early at 11c.@12c. ₩ lb. for ordinary to good Steers of 5¾ cwt. to 7¼ cwt. Included in the sales were [illegible] Illinois Steers, 7 cwt. average, at 12c. ₩ lb.; [illegible] medium do., 6¾ cwt., at 11c.@11¼c.; [illegible] light do., about 6½ cwt. at 11c.; 20 do., 5¾ cwt., at 11c., and [illegible] do. 7 cwt., at 11c. ₩ lb., to dress 57 lbs. to the gross cwt.

Sheep were scarce and firm at high prices, ranging from 5½c. to 7½c. ₩ lb., for poor to prime. Receipts were 12 cars, or 2,151 head, of which 1,500 were at Communipaw, the others at Fortieth-street, and [illegible] at Fortieth street. Among the sales were 200 poor State Sheep, [illegible] lbs. average, at 5¼c.; [illegible] average, at 7c.; 201 Ohios, 76 lbs. average, at 7¼c.; 100 do., [illegible] average, at [illegible]; and [illegible] average, at 7¾c.

The advance in beef Cattle helped the sale of Milch Cows, and a fair business was transacted yesterday and today at $45@$80 for fresh Cows, Calves included, one lot of 11 selling at $60 each.

Veal Calves are scarce and firm at 7½c.@10c. ₩ lb., for poor to prime, with choicest Bucks County selling today at 11c. Hog-dressed Calves are also scarce and firm, and the transactions today were at 11c.@14c. ₩ lb., generally.

Hogs are more plenty and easier. Receipts yesterday and today were 100 cars, or 11,000 Hogs. Yesterday prices for Live Hogs were 5½c.@5¾c., but only 5½c. could be obtained for the best today, and 1 car load of heavy Hogs brought just a fraction over 5c. Dressed Hogs were dull, with light transactions, at 6¾c.@6⅞c. for Western, and 6½c.@6¾c. for City, with light Pigs sold at 7c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 10—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92 for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91½; 1865s, old, 92¾; 1867s, 93½; 10-40s, [illegible].

1 P. M.—American Securities quiet and steady.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92 for both money and the account. American Securities flat. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 93½; 1867s, 93¼; 10-40s, [illegible].

FRANKFORT, Jan. 10—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96½ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Jan. 10—4½ P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 10⅝d.@10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅞d.@10¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 12s. 10d. ₩ cental for California White; Barley, 3s. 9d. ₩ bushel.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are still estimated at 15,000 bales, including 5,000 for export and speculation. The sales yesterday reached 20,000 bales.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed a shade easier; Middling Uplands, 10⅝d.@10⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅝d.@10¾d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export.

LONDON, Jan. 10—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 54s. ₩ cwt.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—BACON, $13 ₩ cwt. HAMS—American, sugar-cured, $22 ₩ quintal. LARD, in tins, $15 25 ₩ quintal. EXCHANGE on United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, [illegible] ₩ cent. premium; in gold, 9½@9¾ ₩ cent. premium; short sight, in gold, 11¼ ₩ cent. premium; on Paris, [illegible] ₩ cent. premium.

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The New-York Times.

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ST. JAMES THEATRE.—Monaldi—Mr. James Steele Mackay.

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New-York City.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The New-York Times has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

We are glad to see in *Harper's Weekly* a thoughtful article recommending the renomination of Mr. Colfax to the Vice-Presidency. It would be very hard to find in all the country a man more admirably qualified for the position. Mr. Colfax enjoys the confidence and respect of the people in a very remarkable degree, and even slander, which spares very few public men, has spared him. In addition to the qualities which *Harper's Weekly* ascribes to him, it ought to be said that Mr. Colfax possesses very rare merits as the Chairman of a Parliamentary body. As Speaker of the House, and again as President of the Senate, he has gained invaluable experience; his familiarity with Paliamentary usages is probably unexcelled; his fairness and impartiality have never been called in question; he possesses a temper which no provocation can ruffle; and he habitually lives up to that high standard which the people more and more look for in their public men. This is high praise, no doubt, but it falls short of Mr. Colfax's deserts. He does not seek the renomination—in fact, he is very reluctant to accept it; but the people cannot afford to lose him at a time when services so distinguished as his are most necessary. We sincerely trust that Mr. Colfax willl be chosen as our Vice-President at the next election.

Judge Bedford's Grand Jury is still condemned to absolute inaction. They have adjourned their further sittings until Monday next, and should the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury be still in session by that time, there will be nothing for them to do, save to dispose of a few paltry criminal cases and, once more, adjourn. In the interests of the people, there ought to be no further delay in dismissing the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury. The impression is gaining ground that their deliberations are being purposely lengthened, solely in order to defeat the honest intentions of Mr. Comstock, Mr. Dinsmore, Mr. Shaus, and their associates, to perfect the work they have begun, of indicting the guilty officials of the Ring. The Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury are simply the servants of the people, and the most important service they can possibly render their fellow-citizens at the present moment, is to finish their work this week.

Senator Schurz solemnly assured the Senate that he did not personally interest himself in obtaining an appointment for his brother-in-law, Mr. Jussen. We know that it is dreadful persecution, but we are compelled to inform the public that in making this statement Senator Schurz wilfully departed from the truth. He *did* personally urge the appointment in question upon both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior, besides "indorsing" Jussen's paper. Of course, Senator Schurz ought not to be criticised; but we hope we are not guilty of sacrilege in asserting, and undertaking to prove, that Senator Schurz has done as much to perpetuate corruption in the civil service as any man in the Senate—with the single exception of Mr. Fenton, who was born, as it were, to the trade. In the State Department alone Mr. Schurz has recommended over *thirty persons* to office; in the Interior Department he has recommended over thirty-six persons, of whom *twelve* were appointed, and nine are now in office—three having been removed or resigned. One was dismissed for drunkenness—another instance, as the *Nation* and Schurz's organs generally will doubtless prove, of abominable persecution. If a man attacks the Administration, ought he not to be held sacred from all criticism thenceforward? Schurz's claims to be regarded as a sincere reformer will, in spite of all his audacity, soon be thoroughly understood by the [illegible]—and all [illegible] avails about "persecution" will not be of much service to him.

It is to be hoped that the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly will be able to make the investigation into the affairs of the District-Attorney's office in New-York, a searching and comprehensive one. Mr. Flammer (of the Seventeenth City District) very justly urged that but for the connivance of the prosecuting officers of the people, the Ring frauds might long ago have been arrested. Garvin, and his eminent assistants, Sullivan, Fellows and Tweed, Jr., have more to answer for than their unfailing protection of Tammany roughs. We trust that the Committee will find time to investigate also the record left by Mayor Hall when District-Attorney. This, as we have frequently maintained, will be found to be of the most disreputable kind, and undoubtedly contains facts which ought to assist in bringing our "innocent" Mayor to the justice which he has so long eluded. The work could certainly have been done more at leisure by a special committee, but Alvord, ever friendly to the party of corruption, convinced the House that it could not. The Judiciary Committee, presided over by Prince, of Queens, and containing the names of Messrs. Tilden, Strahan and Flammer, may be trusted, at least, to do thoroughly as much of the work as they can get at.

Tweed says that it rests with his counsel to say whether or not he will claim his seat in the Senate. After the crushing array of facts of figures relating to the frauds at his election so ably drawn up by Mr. John I. Davenport, one of the Counsel to the Committee of Seventy, and published in the Times of yesterday, it is extremely likely that Tweed will hesitate a long time before going to Albany. The Committee of Seventy and the public are equally to be congratulated upon having retained the professional services of Mr. Davenport in the unearthing of the undiscovered mass of City corruption. There is a great deal still to be exposed in regard to the abuses of our local departments, and Mr. Davenport is precisely the sort of man to do it thoroughly and conscientiously.

Custom-House Tittle-Tattle.

In reference to the Custom-House investigation, we have only had one wish—namely, that all the facts may be brought to light, no matter against whom they may tell; and that the charges made by the *Tribune* should be sifted and searched in the most thorough manner. But any of our readers who are in the habit of carefully reading the evidence day after day—as we are obliged to do—must be astonished at the very small results thus far attained. The editors of the *Tribune* were certainly the most wonderful witnesses ever produced on any stand. They have laid down the rule that unless a journalist can always produce evidence which would hold good in law in support of every statement he makes, he is a "magpie and a liar"—this is their own queer language. Yet they have been making statements of the most alarming kind for months past about Custom-house abuses, and when they are invited to prove them, they can produce nothing better than a bundle of old women's tea-table gossip. They are obliged to eat their own words at every step. For instance, the *Tribune* gave its readers to understand that the General Order system was introduced by Mr. Thomas Murphy. It is quite certain that it was introduced by Mr. Grinnell. One of the editors was asked whether he did not know that Mr. Grinnell was the author of it? This is the answer: *"I have heard that;* I don't know it of my own knowledge." Look at this, (we quote from the *Tribune* report:)

Q.—Before that article was published, you did not know the fact? A.—My attention had not been called to it; I don't think I knew it then; I do not know it now, except as a matter of hearsay.

Q.—Then I understand you to say at the time this article was published you did not know that that business was transferred from the other side of the river during Mr. Grinnell's administration? A.—*I think I had heard it;* I had not entered into any details of it, however, and was not familiar with it.

Here, then, was one important charge, brought forward in the most positive manner, which the editor—unquestionably an able, and, we doubt not, a conscientious man—"thinks he had heard," was void of foundation; but he had not "gone into details." But surely it was his first duty to have gone into details before making damaging accusations. This, indeed, was the general tenor of his answers: "I have already stated that I am not familiar with the details;" "Repeating for the fourth or fifth time what I have already said, I know nothing about it, save hearsay evidence, as, substantially, all my evidence will be." Shall we call the following kind of evidence more satisfactory?

"Gen. Palmer has *stated to me*, and I have no doubt *will state to you*, under oath, if called upon, *that he believes* the discharge of these men was dictated by an authority even higher than Secretary Boutwell. I have another case to which *I think* Gen. Palmer can testify, the case of James Corrigan, in the Appraiser's store. Mr. Murphy desired to use him in the district known as the 'Gridley District,' in a primary meeting. *As Gen. Palmer understood it,* Mr. Murphy *told* Gen. Palmer that the President *had instructed him,* Murphy, *to tell him,* Palmer, to *tell* Corrigan that he was only retained to oblige Murphy," &c., &c.

We put it to any intelligent man whether testimony of this kind proves anything against anybody? Does it substantiate in the least degree those astounding statements about frauds in the Custom-house which the *Tribune* has been dinning into the ears of the public for months past? Take another sample, from the evidence of the same editor of the *Tribune*:

"I have a memorandum of another case. George H. Van Cleft in the Navy-yard; *he has not told me personally,* but I am *credibly informed* that *he was told by Collector Murphy* that he would lose his place if he did not do certain things with the Saratoga Convention, to which he helped afterward, at a primary meeting, to elect delegates; Mr. Murphy demanded some action which Van Cleft refused, and Murphy told him he would be removed."

Q.—He was in no way connected with the Custom-house? [illegible] a similar case with that of Mr. Townsend.

Q.—*Do you know whether Mr. Van Oleft was a commissioned officer of the United States service?* A.—*No, sir.*

Q.—Do you know whether he was removed by any order of the Department? A.—*The statement I have heard is that he knows no reason for dismissal except his disobedience in this case.*

You could not convict a black beetle on such evidence as this. The main point raised in the last answers we have quoted is that men were dismissed for political reasons. Supposing that to be so—is it anything new? We are far from defending the practice; but was it originated under the present Administration? Let us have fair play. Senator Fenton, that guileless reformer, took up the same point in the elaborate essay which he read to the Senate the other day. He bemoaned the fact that patronage was used for political purposes. This enormous power, he said, "must attract the unprincipled, and every insidious device and corrupt stratagem will be employed to secure and enjoy this coveted wealth and power." On that subject there could not possibly be a better witness that Senator Fenton. He has himself employed "every insidious device and corrupt stratagem," and ought to "know the ropes," as the slang goes. Men had been appointed to office, he went on to say, on account of their "political influence." Now, if it had been Senator Fenton's influence, is anybody so "green" as to suppose that we should ever have heard a protest from him on the subject? "The doctrine," he said again, "that 'to the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished' may once have been applicable to the bestowment of official places," that is, while Senator Fenton had power to get appointments, "but, if so, I am sure it is applicable no longer;" that is, now that Senator Fenton is out in the cold. Can any one fail to see the true cause of Fenton's laments? No one has been more unscrupulous in the use of patronage than he. But when patronage is no longer at his command, he is seized with a fit of virtue, and objects entirely to its exercise. It is an old story, but surely it was never presented in so ridiculous a light before.

We earnestly hope that the whole truth will come out about the administration of the Custom-house, because we are very confident that the present Collector will do his utmost to reform any abuses that may exist. We are sorry to see the *Tribune* abusing Senator Howe for being actuated by an unfair spirit in the inquiry. We might as well say that Senators Bayard and Casserly are acting dishonestly, for certainly they help witnesses in a remarkable manner—once or twice they put words into the mouth of the editor of the *Tribune* when he had stuck fast. But any such insinuations would be unjustifiable. We believe that all the Senators now here, whatever may be their political opinions, desire to do their duty honestly, and to remember that they are working for the public. It is quite conceivable that Senators Bayard and Casserly would be glad to make a good point against the President—but they are gentlemen, and would doubtless scorn to be guilty of any mean conduct or breach of trust in their present offices. Let us deal with the evidence, and not seek to misrepresent the motives of the Senators who form the Commission.

Mr. Cox on Cuba.

When Mr. Cox, the other day, gave notice that he was about to introduce a resolution declaring the existence of a state of war between Spain and a portion of the Spanish subjects in Cuba, he accompanied the notice with a statement that he had certain information on the condition of affairs in the island, which made his resolution timely. If he had any such information, which, of course, we do not deny, the lengthy preamble to his resolution shows no sign of it. It recites no grounds for the action proposed not known for months past, none which makes the policy hitherto pursued any less judicious than it has been all along, and none which the country will regard, we believe, as at all requiring so important a step. Mr. Cox is the champion of Cuba, in his party, and his party is, of course, eager to bring forward anything that will show the policy of the Administration to be faulty. His preamble, therefore, may be accepted as the strongest possible case in favor of recognizing Cuban belligerency, and it is practically no case at all.

When he states that the Cubans have been waging war against Spain for more than three years, he states what, in the general language of the newspapers, is true; but war as defined by the usage of nations, and war as it presents itself to the mind of the correspondent and reporter, are two entirely different things. The war which can receive a recognition from established Governments implies the existence of a *de facto* Government, capable of being held responsible for the act of its forces, having some accessible head-quarters, carrying on hostilities in the form common among civilized peoples, making and exchanging prisoners, with tribunals for the adjudication of claims arising from its action, and with the machinery and strength to enforce the decisions of those tribunals. It would be absurd to allege that the Cuban insurgents have any single one of these qualifications of a *de facto* political organization. They claim to have a Republican form of government, with a President and Congress, but it exists almost entirely on paper, while the men who represent it are separated from the civilized world by impassible mountain roads, and impenetrable forests, and the seat of the so-called Government is Cespedes' saddle. Their army consists of a few thousand brave and bloodthirsty guerillas, holding the passes between the eastern end of the island occupied by the Spaniards, and the western end over which they range, with great obstinacy, but with no such display of disciplined force as would encourage any nation to welcome their commander to a place among responsible rulers.

To recognize the Cuban insurrectionists as belligerents is to release Spain from all responsibility for their acts, and to surrender the rights of American citizens in their [illegible] to their tender mercies. It is true that such a recognition would not necessarily involve a war with Spain, but it would be almost sure to do so; and that, in consequence of a step which, after declining to take for three years, we have absolutely no new reason for taking now. If from other causes war with Spain should become a necessity, the recognition of Cuban belligerency and Cuban independence as well would be a proper weapon to seize against the enemy. Without that contingency it would be an act of gratuitous folly, which we cannot believe is proposed with any more serious motive than to badger the Administration, and gain for the opposition a little very cheap political capital.

The Music of the Future.

The reputation of the much-laughed at Wagner grows apace and, from the latest signs, the music of the future bids fair to become the music of the present. It is a singular and interesting fact that Italy, which has hitherto treated the pretensions of the German composer with utter contempt, is at this moment going wild over "Lohengrin." Early in November the opera was brought out with many misgivings at Bologna. It was thought by almost everybody that the result would be a failure. Novelty was, however, necessary, and while Verdi's sonorous lyre is silent, there are no fresh attractions of lighter strain from composers such as Petrella or the Ricci. Therefore, under the baton of Signor Mariani, called by some the ablest conductor in Italy, "Lohengrin" was ventured upon. What happened in the first place was that the opera ran straight through twenty representations; that people flocked to hear it from all parts of Italy; and that the run of the work was stopped only to take it with the Bologna Company, numbering four hundred persons, to the huge Teatro Pogliano, at Florence, where at last accounts they were singing it every night.

Next to the San Carlo, of Naples, the Pogliano is the largest theatre in Italy. The prices of admission were made enormously high. Yet, after the second night of "Lohengrin," it was impossible to get seats for any representation that had then been announced ahead. The railway companies put on extra trains with reduced prices for return tickets after the opera; the streets around the Pogliano were thronged early in the afternoon. In the coffee-houses nothing was heard save discussion of the new lyric wonder—or rather the comparatively old wonder which every musical writer in Italy, except Signor Filippi, of the Milan *Perseveranza*, had been for years abusing. The fashionable world set its face against Wagner because he had failed in Paris. The æsthetic sense of the mass was against him because he is a German. The elements that are always instinctively and powerfully working against what is suspected to be "heavy" in all art were against him, for reasons that are obvios. Yet, despite every obstacle, "Lohengrin" has created a veritable *furore*. The Florentine air is full of the mystic intoxication, and even the staid islander who corresponds for the Pall Mall *Gazette* confesses to the spell, when he writes that no opera ever made so deep an impression upon him as "Lohengrin." He was struck with a feeling of simplicity and refreshment in listening to it—the feeling, as he says, that "one experiences on meeting with a woman who wears her own hair amid a world of chignons."

This remark suggests the probable secret of Wagner's most unlooked-for Italian success. "It is the impossible," we are again reminded, "that always happens." The age is one of reaction, and we easily see—after the event—how such a movement should occur in musical taste. Italy in particular has been cloyed with sweet sounds even to satiety. The sensual melodies, the meretricious ornament, so long relished by her, are succeeded at last by something like disgust. Only such a state of things could account for the reception with pleasure, by an Italian audience, of the long monotonous recitatives, the massive orchestration, and the super-subtle delineations of sentiment in harmony characteristic of "Lohengrin." The mutation in taste is wholesome and auspicious, and the artistic significance of an indication like this is highly important. Richard Wagner has for years been an object of ridicule, even in his own country, a country wherein the adage about prophets hardly applies when we remember the names Germany most delights to honor. After fifteen years of bitter opposition, the writer of "Tannhauser" was grudgingly acknowledged; but he has full recompense in a success which, for Italy, is no less brilliant than was that of Rossini in Paris with "William Tell," or Meyerbeer with the "Hugenots."

The fall of Paris has coincided with a superficially strange, but really natural, revolt against frivolity in art. It is true the French stage does not yet show this. But it goes on for the moment in the ruts of corrupt folly through the old momentum, rather than from any fresh impulse. We may hope to see dramatic revolution soon, even in Paris; and meanwhile, the lyric revolution in Italy is pretty certain to spread, as it were, in concentric circles, far and wide. It is the last hair that breaks down the camel, the last drop that overflows the cup, and perhaps even the salacious music of Offenbach may thus have hastened the bestowal of the laurels of Wagner. The precise niche ultimately to be awarded to that eccentric composer, in the Temple of Art, is still uncertain—since present circumstances are adventitious, and he will be in danger of being as much overrated now as he was decried before; it is, however, always pleasant to see a night of neglect broken by the sunshine of prosperity, and if the blaze be warm and sudden, we must recollect that in this case, at least, the darkness and the chill were long and unmerited before.

On the Down Grade.

A correspondent was given an opportunity a few days ago to express in our columns his disappointment at not getting from a prominent life insurance company so large a dividend as usual. Two or three communications have since been received by us, by way of explanation. Without discussing the question with reference to any particular company, we may properly say a few words about life insurance and its present position in public estimation. There is no disguising the fact that for the past three years the business of life insurance has suffered a serious decline. Not that the actual receipts of the companies have greatly diminished; but, in most respects, the wonderful progress and popularity of the "benevolent science" have come to a dead stop. Whereas, for ten years preceding 1869, almost every company was able to indulge each year in boastful statements of the great gains made upon the preceding year's transactions, we hear very little of this kind of talk now, and the chief anxiety of offices, latterly, has been to keep from going backward too rapidly. And, even where a respectable amount of new business could be shown, the pleasant picture was clouded by the admitted loss of almost an equal amount of old business through lapses or otherwise. In fact, this latter experience has been so general and so reactionary, that we are safe in assuming that from half to three-fourths of all the new policies issued in the past three years have been neutralized, so to speak, by the cancellations of earlier policies which have taken place. Thus, although during 1870 the companies doing business in New-York, reported the issue of 287,180 new policies, insuring $587,863,296, they were also compelled to make the humiliating confession that the number of policies terminated was 149,909, insuring $401,171,745. And, of this enormous amount, only 6,541 policies and $20,065,029 of insurance came to an end, legitimately, by deaths. It may be instructive, if not interesting, to specify the several modes whereby these insurances (once gathered in at heavy expense) terminated in a single year. As officially reported, we find that, besides those which became death claims, 1,250 term policies, insuring $3,118,798, expired, having regularly matured; 17,789 policies, insuring $53,806,449, were surrendered by holders who voluntarily backed out; 69,894 policies, insuring $175,868,860, were suffered to lapse; 7,835 policies, insuring $34,969,990, went off the books by being changed for something different, supposed to be better; and 46,606 policies, insuring $108,887,924, were never taken at all by the persons who had applied for them.

These figures are worthy of careful study, for they very plainly reveal the fact that life insurance has lost its former hold upon popular affection, if not upon popular faith. Here we see that, in round numbers, for every hundred policies issued, or said to be issued, sixty were canceled for other causes than death, and for every hundred dollars entered as insured, seventy were marked off the books. The plain English of which would appear to be that little, if anything, was gained by the operations of the entire year. There are, indeed, instances reported where very large companies exhibited at the end of 1870 a smaller amount at risk than they showed at the beginning of the year, and yet had taken in new risks, meanwhile, amounting to seven millions in the case of one company, and of twenty-three millions in the case of another! As has been shown, the old business went off the books of all the life companies at a rate which equaled seventy per cent. of the new business reported. A few of the companies were able to report having lost only half of their year's work in this way, but the majority returned figures so much worse, that the average loss to all, by illegitimate terminations, was seventy per cent. upon the entire transactions of the year.

Here is, at once, a proof of the decrease of that popularity which has for so many years braced up the companies, and also a sufficient reason why dividends to patient holders of policies have grown smaller and smaller, until complaint appears to be universal. The shopkeeper who, at great expense, should keep up an establishment mainly for the purpose of taking back one day the goods he sold the day before, would hardly be considered a model of thrift or prosperity; and the dividends of such a business would scarcely be worth while actuarial computation. But this is just the kind of business which scores of life insurance companies have been carrying on for the past two years. What wonder that the owners of these companies—we mean the policy-holders—begin to find fault with their servants—we mean the managers—because dividends diminish and disappear in this whirlpool of competition for new business which does not stick, and which, while it does remain on the books, is carried on at an absolute loss? And when it is considered that "dividends" in life insurance are nothing more nor less than a return of what has been unnecessarily exacted from the policy-holder, it is pretty obvious that all this squandering of money in fruitless commissions on new business is the next thing to robbing those policy-holders who have been the best friends of the companies.

Story of a Picture.

A case concerning a picture has lately been tried in London which assumed a more than mere local interest, by reason of the remarkable link which the chattel in dispute had with a variety of notable characters and incidents. The plaintiff was Miss Paul, daughter of the late Sir John Dean Paul, whose misappropriation of his clients' property, when he was at the head of an eminent London banking-house, led, some twelve years ago, to his conviction for felony, and a sentence of penal servitude. The defendant was Mr. Augustus Hare, nephew of the plaintiff. Mr. Hare, who has lately become well known to the world by his able and popular work, *Walks in Rome*—is the son of Lord Palmerston's earliest friend and correspondent, Mr. Francis Hare, referred to at some length in Lord Bulwer's recent memoir of that statesman.

Hare was one of four brothers, all remarkable for distinguished ability. Their mother was the daughter of Dr. Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph, and her sister became the wife of the celebrated Oriental scholar, Sir William Jones. Of Francis Hare, Cyril Jackson, the celebrated Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, said that he was the only rolling stone he had ever known which was always gathering moss. He is often alluded to in Forster's *Life of Walter Savage Landor*, and was joint author with his younger brother of *Guesses at Truth*.

But the best known of this remarkable family was Archdeacon (Julius) Hare, the friend of Bunsen. "If any foreigner, says a writer in the *Quarterly Review*, "landing in England, last year, had asked where he should find the man best acquainted with all modern forms of thought, here or on the Continent; where he should find the most complete collection of the philosophical and theological literature of Germany; where he should find profound and exact scholarship, combined with the most varied and extensive learning—what would have been the answer? Not in Oxford, not in Cambridge, not in London. He must have turned from academic towns and public libraries to a secluded parish in Sussex, and in the minister of that parish, in an Archdeacon of one of the least important of English dioceses, he would have found what he sought."

The Archdeacon's rectory at Hurstmonceaux, stood just above the castle of the same name, said to be the oldest building in the Kingdom, and beside the old church, with its venerable yew-tree-bearing churchyard, looking over land and sea. Hurstmonceaux, after passing through various hands, had come to the Hares in the reign of Anne. It was brought into their family by the marriage of Dr. Hare, Marlborough's chaplain, subsequently promoted to the bishopric of Chichester, the capital of the county in which it stands. The castle and estate have long been alienated, and in the Archdeacon's time only the living remained in the family. It was a place well suited for the residence of such a man, and in its surroundings and accessories eminently reflected the tastes and intellect of its accomplished occupant. From top to bottom, every nook and cranny was crowded with books, except a few spaces occupied by splendid paintings. One of the latter, which for a time rested on the walls of this refined abode, was the picture which has now been in dispute. It is a portrait by Reynolds of Palmerston's friend, the father of the defendant, in his childhood. The picture had been painted at the desire of his aunt, Lady Jones, when Sir Joshua was in the zenith of his great fame; its colors had not been marred, as too many were by his strange whims about the mixture of pigments; and the work is reported to be in its pristine beauty, and worth ten thousand dollars.

Mrs. Francis Hare, the defendant's mother, appears to have been one of those unfortunate persons who, through no fault of her own, was marked out for misfortune. Reduced from affluence to moderate circumstances by her fraudulent banker brother, she was, within a very few years after, placed in indigence by the defalcation of her solicitor, who had enjoyed a reputation for piety and probity equal to that of Sir John, with the difference only that while the banker was an ardent disciple of Exeter Hall, the attorney placed himself at the feet of Dr. Pusey. The poor lady, at her death, left the picture to her daughter, who has since died in embarrassed circumstances. Her aunt, Miss Paul, claimed the picture, as a creditor, and her nephew disputed the claim, inasmuch as his sister had bequeathed the picture to him. The jury ultimately returned a verdict for the defendant.

It seems likely that this, like so many eminent families, is destined to sink into obscurity, if not to become extinct. Mr. Francis Hare's two eldest sons have utterly wasted their patrimony, and the author of the *Walks in Rome* is unmarried.

Treachery Among the Aldermen.

The vote cast at the meeting of the Aldermen on Monday last must have been felt by the Ring as another of the proofs of the uncertainty of human nature with which their recent experience has made them so painfully familiar.

In that vote, a long-devised scheme was to culminate in an alliance between the Tammany Republicans and the Ring Democrats. Tweed had surrendered his position to Van Nort, a Tammany Republican, to enable the patronage of the office to be used to secure the success of Alvord as Speaker at Albany, and to effect an alliance which should control the operations of the Aldermen in this City. This patronage had failed at Albany to accomplish the desired result, to the equal disgust of the friends of the Ring and Senator Fenton, but in New-York the combination worked better. A bargain had been consummated by which John Cochrane, as the representative of the Tammany Republicans, was to be elected as President of the Board of Aldermen by the combined votes of the Tammany and the Tammany Republican men, and, in return, the former were to have their "divvy" by the election of Joseph Shannon as Clerk.

When this was carried out, Mayor Hall was easily prevailed upon to resign, as John Cochrane, being President of the Board of Aldermen, would be acting Mayor, and him the Ring felt they could depend upon. This plan worked smoothly enough to a certain point, and then the machinery stuck. Cochrane was elected by nine votes, but when the other part of the programme came to be carried out, it was found that "Joe" Shannon was too bitter a pill to be swallowed. His former career as Clerk of the Board was too recent, and too well known, and when the vote was taken, he received but seven votes, although Coman and Plunkett, two additional Ring members, had entered the Board, and he therefore ought to have had nine, if faith had been kept. It is but just to say that certain of the Aldermen, men above reproach, Messrs. Vance and Van Schaick, and one or two others, were no parties to this transaction, but the action of the majority, who were, does not promise much for the friends of Reform. Alderman Radde, in particular, having been a member of the Committee of Seventy, certainly presented a singular appearance in voting for such a man as "Joe Shannon."

MINOR TOPICS.

Senator Wood yesterday replied to the charges recently made against him by the *Tribune*. This seems a superfluous piece of work, since the *Tribune* has been bringing so many charges lately which it afterward confessed itself unable to support, that most people now disregard what it says. Its wanton and wicked slanders about Mr. Murphy, for instance, have all been refuted—but of course it has never withdrawn one of them. Senator Wood, however, has demanded and obtained a committee of investigation; so that the editors of the *Tribune* may possibly have another chance soon of repeating their highly successful evidence, that Brown told Smith that he heard from Jones that Robinson said it was reported by Snooks, &c., &c.

Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, yesterday gave notice to an expectant world that he would on some future day, show that the "latest political delusion," known as civil service reform, was unconstitutional. Mr. Carpenter also announced to the terror of the victims of the delusion referred to, that he for one was not willing to allow the patronage of the United States to be taken from the hands of the President and heads of departments and lodged with a board of "school-masters." This was severe, but in spite of Mr. Carpenter's portentous threats the people will not abandon the hope that civil service reform may be thoroughly established.

The Legislature, yesterday, authorized Controller Green to provide funds for the payment of the six and a half millions of revenue bonds maturing on Monday next. Another bill will be introduced to-morrow to relieve the Controller of the responsibility he has been obliged to incur of making payments on account of numerous contracts made by the Ring, which had no legal basis. As many of those as could not be canceled without loss to the City will be legalized, and provision will also be made for the payment of others on which there are arrears of money long past due. In spite of the stretch of authority it would have involved, most people will be disposed to regret that the interim power of checking official extravagance in this City was not vested in Controller Green.

A bill for the application to this State of the Massachusetts free library system, was very appropriately introduced in the Assembly yesterday by Mr. Judd, of Richmond. It is a standing disgrace to this City that it should have no free library at all worthy of the name of Metropolitan. A law which would permit the appropriation of a sum, not exceeding one dollar per head of the population, for the first year of its application, and not over fifty cents during succeeding years, would enable us to acquire a library of which New-York could be proud, and which would remove a striking point of our inferiority to the other great cities of the western world.

The world will probably never know of half the suffering which has been caused by the Chicago fire. Day after day we are hearing of some new case of heart-rending distress. A man was recently met traveling toward California, who had a very affecting story to relate. Thirty years ago he went from the East to Chicago, and settled in that city. After working hard as a clerk for some time, he was taken as partner in an iron foundry, at which business he was supposed to be making a large yearly income; but just as he was, to all appearances, in the zenith of success, the firm lost heavily and became bankrupt. He then went to St. Louis, and worked there for several years, finally returning to Chicago with his savings, and starting another foundry. Fortune did not favor this enterprise either, and he was on the lookout for something new when the fire swept over the remnant of his property, and threw him with his wife and four daughters upon the world, homeless and penniless. But even all this adversity was not sufficient to crush the indomitable spirit which possessed him. Instead of waiting to shed tears over the ruins, he started at once for the gold mines of California, where, it is to be hoped, he may soon succed in finding a nugget large enough to make up for all his losses.

Senator Thurman yesterday managed to object to the reception of the Japanese students at West Point, some four or five times, on the ground that the school was not open to citizens of the United States who would be very willing to pay for the education of their sons, and that he did not believe in educating soldiers for a possible war with our own country. Mr. Thurman apparently does not see why the Japanese Government is entitled to somewhat different consideration from the average American parent. The desire of that Government to introduce civilized methods into the management of their affairs, is something which it is to the interest of civilized nations to encourage; and we do not believe that our Union, which has fostered this desire to the utmost for a good many years, need now to shrink from this last act in that direction, for fear that a half dozen Japanese lieutenants, turned out from West Point, will make war with Japan specially dangerous.

The rice-planters of South Carolina are considerably excited over the report that Congress has in contemplation a reduction of the duty on foreign rice. Most of them profess to be yet very heavily in debt, through having been compelled to accept loans after the war, in order to enable them to pay in advance for negro labor. In 1861 the duty was only one cent per pound. It is now two and a half cents. The Charleston Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade are against the proposed reduction, while the Charleston *News* comes out boldly in favor of free trade. In matters of this kind, it is the duty of Congress to consult the interest of the many rather than the few. At the same time, we believe that no change should be made without first instituting an inquiry into the condition of the planters.

Among the numerous reasons for self-murder, we have of late heard none so original as that given by a youth named O'Connor, who blew a portion of his skull away with a revolver at St. Louis, a few days since. It appears that he had received a wound at the hands of some person at Leavenworth, Kansas, in August, 1870. The effect was to injure the masseter muscle so severely that he was unable to speak with his accustomed rapidity; and being what is called a "society man," the deprivation was felt so keenly that he resolved to die rather than drag out a weary existence. If men who are defective in conscience should act upon a similar principle, what a happy world we should soon have to live in.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Passage and Signing of the New-York Relief Bill.

Proposed Investigation of the New-York District-Attorney's Office—A New Qualification for Jurors—Erie Developing its Tactics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1872.

The session of the Legislature today was brief and devoid of interest. The bill for the financial relief of New-York City passed both Houses without opposition, after having been amended as indicated in last night's dispatch. The two bills introduced in the Assembly last week—for legalizing the acts of Judge BEDFORD's Grand Jury, and for the removal of Mayor HALL, Corporation Counsel O'GORMAN and Corporation Attorney TOM FIELDS from office—still lie untouched on the desks of members, and no one appears to be in any haste to call them up. It is believed by some that the first bill would be null and void if passed; and, with regard to the second, the action of Mayor HALL in temporarily resigning his office might lead to complications if the bill were to pass. There will probably be no action taken on either of the bills at present.

INVESTIGATING THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Mr. FLAMMER called up his resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee of the two Houses to investigate the affairs of the District-Attorney's office in New-York. Mr. ALVORD objected to a special committee, and moved that the investigation be conducted by the Standing Committee on Judiciary. The amendment was carried, and Mr. ALVORD then moved that the resolution be laid upon the table, which was lost. After considerable filibustering on the part of the Democrats to stave off an investigation by restricting the Committee in the matter of expenses and otherwise, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 88 to 14.

RELATING TO JURORS.

Mr. PELL, of New-York, introduced a bill abolishing all pay of jurors in that City, and making the ability to read and write the English language an indispensable qualification for jury duty.

NEW SCHEME FOR A CHARTER.

Mr. MACKAY introduced a bill providing for an immediate election in New-York City of three delegates from each Assembly district, who shall meet in Convention and draft a charter for the City, to be brought here for legislative sanction. The bill provides for the election of delegates on the cumulative voting principle, so as to secure a fair representation of the minority party in the Convention.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Mr. TWOMBLY introduced a bill to enable the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to reduce its capital stock to $10,000,000, and providing that any stockholder in the Company may be elected a director who is a citizen of the United States, whatever State he may reside in.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate Mr. JAMES WOOD rose to a question of privilege, and replied to the attack upon him contained in the *Tribune* last week. Mr. WOOD's statement made a decided impression on the Senate and the large audience in attendance. It is needless to say that he repelled, in the most solemn and emphatic manner, the allegation that he had in any manner acted from corrupt motives in supporting the charter and Tax Levy of 1870. In regard to the bank account which has been made a subject of comment, he said that the matter was capable of an easy and simple explanation, and for the purpose of making such explanation he asked a committee of investigation. This was just the course that the Senator's friends desired him to take, the committee was ordered by a vote of the Senate, and it is confidently believed the report will clear this much-respected Senator of every imputation of improper conduct.

ERIE PREPARING.

The present managers of the Erie Railway are beginning to develop their tactics for the contest of this session. A number of remonstrances were presented in the Senate today against any legislation which would place the road in the hands of "British capitalists." This, of course, is the response of Mr. GOULD and the late Col. FISK to Senator O'BRIEN's bill to repeal the Classification act of 1869. The prejudices of a bigoted national sentiment are to be invoked in favor of continuing the policy of spoliation of foreigners who invest their money in the faith of our securities simply because they are foreigners. This is a shrewd, but decidedly desperate game.

RELIEF OF THE CONTROLLER.

The pressing exigencies of the Finance Department of New-York City induced Controller GREEN and his advisers to propose a substitute to Mr BENEDICT's bill which was introduced and discussed last week, clothing the Controller with unusual powers in the matters of raising money on the credit of the City, liquidating and paying debts and salaries, and cutting off supernumerary officials. This bill encountered objection on the part of several Senators, and the substitute of today, also introduced by Mr. BENEDICT, simply authorizes the Controller to provide, by the issue of revenue bonds, for the payment of the bonds to become due on the 15th inst., amounting to between six and seven millions. The bill passed the Senate by unanimous consent, and was at once taken to the Assembly, where unanimous consent was also obtained for its consideration and it was read through and passed, after an attempt at filibustering on the part of TOM FIELDS, who professed great sympathy with the unpaid laborers and office-holders, and offered an amendment providing for the raising of money for the purpose of paying them; as this would have sent the bill back to the Senate and delayed its passage and FIELDS had accomplished his purpose by moving the amendment and making his little speech of sympathy with the working man, he consented to withdraw his amendment, and the bill was passed, and will, it is understood, be immediately signed by the Governor. S.

The Democrats on the Senate Committees—Signing the New-York Bond Bill—Tom Fields' Struggle for His Seat.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10—Evening.—At a Republican Senatorial Caucus, this evening, it was decided to impose upon Senator WOODIN the task of naming the Democrats on the Standing Committees, Lieut.-Gov. BEACH having declined to do it.

THE NEW-YORK RELIEF BILL SIGNED.

The bill passed this morning for the relief of the Financial Department in New-York has been signed by the Governor.

AN EFFORT TO PAY HONEST CONTRACTORS.

Another bill will be introduced to-morrow to legalize certain contracts for public work in the City made by the Ring without authority of law, and to enable the Controller to pay the contractors for work done in cases where there is shown to have been no fraud.

FIELD'S SEAT.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections met this evening to consider the contested seats. In the case of FIELDS, that gentleman took the ground that the consent of the electors of his district amounted to nothing, because he could not be expelled from the Assembly for acts said to have been committed while he was member of another Assembly a year previous.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

The Clerk of the Senate has made the following appointments:

Henry A. Glidden, Deputy Clerk; Charles R. Dayton, Journal Clerk; W. W. Pierson, Engrossing Clerk; Moses, Executive Clerk; L. L. Kane, Librarian; De Forest A. Parker, Assistant Librarian.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Senate in Executive Session today confirmed a number of notaries public for various parts of the State, and the appointment of WM. G. FARGO for Manager of the Buffalo Asylum for the Insane.

JUDICIAL CORRUPTION.

The Committee of the Bar Association came up today and returned to-night. The memorial relative to corruption in the New-York Judiciary will be pressed in a few days. S.

REGULAR REPORT.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The bill providing for the payment of bonds of New-York City falling due this month was passed.

MR. WOOD AND THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. JAMES WOOD rose to a question of privilege and said: Mr. President, it is known to all the members of this chamber that on Thursday last an article appeared in the New-York *Tribune* referring to me in a manner that seems to require that I should take notice of it, and ask for such action on the part of the Senate as may be meet and proper. It is unnecessary for me to have the article read, for I have no doubt that its contents will be remembered by every Senator in the chamber. It purports to be based in a letter written from Livingston County by a person who, in the article in question, is called my "neighbor." I will only say of that letter that it is a tissue of misrepresentations from beginning to end. The particular matter which I am called upon to explain is the fact that there were certain deposits made in my name in the Bowling Green Bank, in the City of New-York, one of $10,000 and another of $5,000, and that those deposits followed the passage of certain acts of the Legislature. It is a little difficult for me to see, Mr. President, what connection there is between the two events. The writer of the article in question says that an explanation is necessary, because there were rumors in circulation that the acts of the Legislature referred to, to wit, the New-York charter and the New-York Tax Levy, were procured by corrupt means. Now, Mr. President, it seems to me that the New-York *Tribune*, and the thousand and one papers which have taken up what it said and reiterated it, ought to have referred to my official record to see whether there was anything in it that looked like corruption—to see whether there was anything that I had said or done in the Senate that was not approved by my constituents, by the Press, and by the country. The New-York charter has been the subject of a great deal of comment, and its passage through the Legislature the occasion, not only of many newspaper articles, but the topic of general discussion all over the State. It may be proper for me, Mr. President, to refer to the history of that bill to see if there was anything in my conduct in regard to it that looks like corruption. It will be remembered that the bill originated in the House. The bill containing the charter, which was got up and presented there and passed through a part of its legislative course, was known as the charter of the Young Democracy. This bill was suddenly defeated and a new bill introduced, which was understood to have been got up by the men who were subsequently known as the Tammany men. That bill passed the lower House by the vote of more than half the Democratic members and nearly all the Republican members. It then came to the Senate, and was referred to the proper Committee. It was the subject of consultation among both Democrats and Republicans. The question was whether the Republicans should endeavor to prevent the passage of any charter, or unite with certain Democrats for the purpose of passing such an one as would commend itself to the judgment of Senators and be satisfactory to the great body of the citizens of the City of New-York. The particular thing which the Republicans were desirous of securing was an election law which would insure the purity of elections in the City; and it was proposed to us that if we would support this charter, we should have such an election law as we should bring forward, and, if such a thing was possible, honest elections should be maintained in the City of New-York. Other considerations were mentioned, one of which was that Republican officers then in office should be retained. During the time that this bill was pending I think I can safely say that every Senator was seen and advised with by some prominent individual of the City of New-York, and he was urged to vote for it as a charter which would secure a good government for the City. They were Republicans and Democrats alike. The Republican General Committee of the City of New-York, and the Citizens' Association, sent a committee here for the purpose of urging us to vote for this bill. No opposition came from any source except from the Union League Club, which, if I remember right, passed some resolutions against the measure, and sent GREELEY and TILDEN here to oppose the bill. These gentlemen came here, but instead of opposing the bill they proposed certain amendments which they regarded as material for the purpose of making the charter what they thought it ought to be. The result of it was that, believing that the bill contained a good charter, as I still believe it to be, if honestly administered—believing that it was desired by the large body of respectable people of the City of New-York, and believing that it was right and proper in itself in common with all the Republican Senators, with a single exception, I voted for this bill. These were the inducements, and I submit that they were perfectly proper, and that there was no ground for suspecting that any Republican Senator so voting did so from a corrupt motive. It looked as though they voted in accordance with the general Republican sentiment of the City of New-York, as well as the most respectable portion of the Democratic Party—the men of wealth, of standing, of reputation. So much for the bill containing the New-York charter. Now, so far as the Tax Levy was concerned, it came to us from the Assembly. Its objectionable features, as supposed, were weeded out. I had been trying during the entire session of the Senate to get a bill introduced repealing that part of the Tax Levy of 1867 which appropriated a certain amount of money, equal to the amount of excise money collected in the City of New York, for the benefit of certain schools which were known all over the State as sectarian schools. I had introduced such a bill, and had attempted from time to time to get the Committee on Municipal Affairs, to which it was referred, to report it. I had so far failed, and when this Tax Levy came up, as it was on a Tax Levy that the original provision was passed, an amendment was introduced repealing the provision referred to. I thought that the only way in which we could attain our object was to vote for the bill. It seemed to me that it was the only way in which we could meet the wishes of the thousands of petitions which had been sent to us from every part of the State praying for a repeal of that law. The Democratic Senators consented to the repeal, providing it should take effect at a future day. If I remember right, they fixed the first of the October following. Of course, we objected to this provision, and voted against it, but believing that there was nothing wrong or improper in the Tax Levy, that the objectionable features which it contained as received from the House had been taken out, with other of my Republican associates I voted for the Tax Levy. It seemed to me that this was the only way to secure the repeal of the obnoxious provision which I have mentioned. This is a history of my action in regard to these two bills, and I undertake to say that, until the discovery of a certain bank account, no breath of suspicion was raised against my official action in the premises. It met the approval of my constituents, for, from the first caucus in the towns to the last convention, I was renominated by acclamation. Now, Mr. President, is it necessary for me to say, as I do say and affirm in the presence of my Legislative associates, with the full knowledge of my responsibility, that at no time and on no occasion has any official act or vote of mine been controlled or affected by any improper motive or by any moneyed consideration. I submit that the proof of this is found in the record itself, and the history connected with it. But, according to the *Tribune*, the bank account needs explanation. It is an unusual thing, Mr. President, for the bank accounts of private individuals to be published in newspapers. Possibly, if the bank accounts of Senators as well as private individuals were published, there might be some things that would be to those not intimate with their private business, things that would seem strange. These are matters of private business with which the public have no concern. Even our internal revenue law is objected to by many because it is inquisitorial. It authorizes certain officers to look into purely private matters. This bank account of mine has been taken from the Bowling Green Bank, and the items of it scattered over the country through the newspapers, and it is said that, at the time I made the deposit, I had not the money or the means to raise the money, and, therefore, it was obtained corruptly, or at least that it requires explanation. Mr. President, I propose to make that explanation. I propose to make such an explanation as will be satisfactory to my friends, and confusing to my enemies. The proper place to do that is before a committee of investigation. I am willing that my conduct and my official acts should be examined before a committee. I am willing that my bank account should be investigated, and if such an investigation discloses any evidence of corruption, I will abide the consequences. Mr. President, I demand, therefore, that my Senatorial associates here appoint a committee of investigation, such as they may think right and proper, and I trust they will appoint such a committee as will give the subject a thorough and complete and exhaustive examination.

Mr. TIEMAN thought that such an investigation should be made, although he did not wish to be placed upon the Committee. He moved the appointment of an investigating committee. Carried.

NEW-YORK CITY BONDS.

Mr. PALMER, from the Committee on Cities, reported back the bill introduced by Mr. BENEDICT this morning to provide for paying bonds of the City and County of New-York. On motion of Mr. BENEDICT, this bill was immediately considered in Committee of the Whole, (Mr. LEWIS in the chair,) reported back, and passed—yeas, 25; nays, 0. (This bill provides for raising about $6,500,000 immediately, to meet City indebtedness, and omits the features objected to by several Senators on Thursday last.

The Senate then held a short Executive Session and afterward adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. JUDD—For the establishment of a free library system throughout the State, similar to that prevailing in Massachusetts, allowing each town, city and village to appropriate the first year $1 per capita of population, and afterward 50 cents, for a free library.

By Mr. MACKAY—To provide for a convention to propose and frame amendments to the charter of the City of New-York.

SECTION 1. Provides that electors of Assembly Districts shall elect delegates to the Convention.

SEC. 2. The election to take place on Tuesday, the — day of —, 1872; a registry is provided for, to be used at such special election, the same as used in November, 1871, except where inspectors are informed by the oath of an elector that the person voting at said election was not a voter. This section makes detailed provision for registry.

SEC. 3. The vote shall be by ballot, and shall be counted and canvassed as follows: 1st, the voter may put on the ballot the names of three persons to be delegates to the Convention, and each ballot shall be counted as one vote for each person named. 2. He may put on the ballot the name of one person twice, and the name of another once, in which case his ballot shall be counted as two votes for the person so named, and once for the other. 3. He also may put on the ballot the name of the same person three times, in which case it shall be counted three times.

SEC. 4. The three persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected delegates, provided that each of them received at said election a number of votes equal to one-fifth of the whole number of electors who voted in the district for delegates, and such Assembly District shall be represented in the Convention only by such person or persons receiving such number of votes. Provision is also made for return of the votes in the usual manner.

SEC. 5. Applies to regulations of general elections, as to the canvass of returns; the canvassers to meet on Thursday following the day of election, and the result shall be declared by the Saturday succeeding.

SEC. 6. The Convention shall meet on Tuesday, the — day of —, and shall be judge of the qualification of its own members. Provision is made for the organization of the Convention, and gives it the powers of the Common Council of the City of New-York. All municipal officers shall furnish in writing reports of returns or other information in their possession on call. The members of the Convention shall not be allowed compensation. The Convention shall, on or before — day of —, 1872, report its action to the Legislature.

SEC. 7. The Commissioners of Public Works are required to give at least three days' notice of meetings of inspectors of the registry and election, to be published in six daily newspapers, and shall provide rooms for the Convention to meet in. The Controller of the City shall pay the expenses of the Convention. The expenses of a special election shall be met by tax.

SEC. 8. Applies to provisions of the law to punish violations of the election laws and to the same offense in this election. Ordered printed.

HUDSON RIVER RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION.

Mr. FIELDS offered a resolution:

Directing the Railroad Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to compel the Hudson River Railroad Company to furnish better passenger accommodations on the road between Yonkers and New-York; also, as to the depot. Adopted.

THE NEW-YORK DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Mr. FLAMMER called up his resolution calling for an investigation of the charges against the District-Attorney's office in New-York. He said that this was a very important matter; that it was charged that many thousands of indictments were pigeon-holed in that office and never brought to trial. He also pointed out other irregularities, and called attention to the fact that the office is considered sufficiently efficient to do all the business in it. He also attributed much of the present condition of affairs in New-York to neglect of duty in this office. Indeed, the immense frauds could not have taken place if this office had been properly administered.

Mr. ALVORD would move as an amendment that the Judiciary Committee make this investigation instead of a special committee. Experience has shown that special committees are very expensive, and never perform their work so satisfactorily.

Mr. FLAMMER opposed the amendment on the ground that the Judiciary Committee could not with its other duties do justice to this matter.

Mr. JACOBS referred to the fact that in 1868 a large number of special committees were appointed, went to New-York, and were severely criticised throughout the State. He had full confidence in the Judiciary Committee, and believed that that Committee would be able to fully investigate this subject.

Mr. HAWKINS appreciated the importance of this proposition, and believed that much of the corruption in New-York was caused by neglect of duty in this office. He thought there would have to be a special committee appointed to investigate this matter, as well as many others; and in view of this fact he moved to lay the original resolution and amendment on the table, and at a future day have a large committee to investigate the matters of fraud and corruption in New-York. The motion to lay on the table was lost—yeas 13, nays 80.

The question was then on Mr. ALVORD's motion to send it to the Judiciary Committee, which was carried.

Mr. JACOBS moved that the investigation be made without expense to the State, except by service of legal process. That had been the practice these last two years.

Mr. ALVORD took occasion to state that, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, he would not in any case consent to any extraordinary expenses being incurred for matters of this kind.

Mr. NILES thought that the Judiciary Committee would be unable to make a thorough investigation.

Mr. SMYTH was opposed to the motion of Mr. JACOBS, for the reason that it would hamper the action of the Committee and prevent a thorough investigation.

Mr. ALVORD, after citing the law against incurring extra expenses, moved to lay the whole subject on the table for the present, which was lost—yeas 14, nays 86.

The question was then on Mr. JACOBS' motion relative to the expense.

Mr. ALVORD said he had grave doubts, in the face of the statute he had cited, whether the expenses of this Committee could be paid.

Mr. JACOBS' motion was carried—yeas 90, nays 12.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

NEW-YORK BONDS.

The bill providing for the payment of certain bonds of the City of New-York falling due in the month of January was received from the Senate, and on motion of Mr. ALVORD the bill was put on its final passage.

Mr. TILDEN sustained the motion, and stated the objects of the bill, saying it was stripped of all that could possibly be objectionable. He therefore asked unanimous consent that it be passed at once.

Messrs. TWOMBLY and NILES also stated the necessity for the immediate passage of the bill.

Mr. FIELDS was in favor of the bill, but thought provision should be made for the payment of the salaries of poor men to whom they had been due for five months.

Mr. ALVORD said that matter was already under consideration in the Senate.

The bill was then read and passed.

Adjourned.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

Cordial Reception Accorded Her in San Francisco—Her First Lecture.

MRS. L. K. LIPPINCOTT, (Grace Greenwood,) whose charming letters in the TIMES have attracted so much attention of late, has been most cordially received by the citizens of San Francisco. She has been, indeed, fêted and caressed during her entire journey across the continent, but the San Franciscans have made her very welcome to their doors. Our California files, so long delayed by the snow-storms, give the correspondence which led Mrs. LIPPINCOTT to give her first lecture on "Heroism in Common Life," and her cordial reception on the lecture stand.

After being introduced to the audience by Rev. DR. A. L. STONE, Grace Greenwood prefaced her address by the following words:

"During my first week in San Francisco I could not realize that I was here, but now, in the sixth week of my visit, I can scarcely realize that I have ever been anywhere else. More than 3,000 miles away from home, I find myself encompassed by a genuine, delicious home atmosphere. I feel already like an old settler. I once made all my arrangements, and settled my worldly concerns, to come to California. It was in the Winter of 1864. I then had a friend here on whose welcome I counted—on whose 'aid and comfort' I, like everybody else, relied. I mean THOMAS STARR KING—a King of the Lord's anointing; a priest who preached loyalty to the Republic as an essential part of religion and freedom—as the very outgoing of God. We had lent him to you as you afterward lent BAKER to us; indeed we did not mean you should keep him; and when, from ocean to ocean—across a continent—shuddered the sad tidings that that transcendentally noble and loveable nature—that clear and guiding soul we had called 'friend and brother,' had been withdrawn from us all, our sorrow matched yours; and I—I had then no heart to come to the bright flowery shore that held only *his grave*. But I come at last, to find he is *living still*, in the tone and temper of a loyal, hospitable and generous community. In the kindly face and cordial hand of every new friend I meet in the beautiful city *he* loved so well, I seem to see the look and feel the grasp of my friend that was and is."

The *Alta California*, in commenting on the lecture, says:

"'Heroism in Common Life,' the topic of her lecture, was admirably illustrated. In fact, a panorama of noble acts, which gained for their actors no glory, no visible reward, which have been witnessed and are still witnessed in common life, when the incentive to self-sacrifice is devotion to others and the reward is only in the consciousness of doing good, was presented. A great point was made by the lecturer in narrating the thrilling story of an attack made by Apaches on a lonely ranch in Arizona. A wife was alone with her little children, whom she dared to save. The woman seized a rifle, killed half a dozen of the 'poor untutored sons of the forest,' and between shots penned a note to her husband, which she gave to her little boy. Here is the note:

'DEAR JOHN: The Apaches are attacking the ranch; I am fighting them off; you need not come yourself, but only send some ammunition.'

But in the eyes of Peace Commissioners it was an awful massacre; that woman was plainly out of her sphere. 'I know,' she said, 'that people ought not to emigrate to these new countries until they are well opened up and settled.' Perhaps, after all, these frontier men do not lose much, so far away from civilization, when they lose their lives and do not deserve to be pitied!"

The fair lecturer has already been importuned to deliver some of her other lectures, so familiar on this side of the Rocky Mountains, and it is pleasant to know that she is so well appreciated and successful.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE—MR. MACKAYE AS "MONALDI."

On Monday night Mr. JAMES STEELE MACKAYE opened the little St. James' Theatre for a dramatic season of which he is to be the chief feature. The house was well filled and the audience was favorably disposed. Mr. MACKAYE has become known here as a pupil of the celebrated DELSARTE, and as a lecturer on the system of that teacher. The general impression of those who have heard Mr. MACKAYE deal with his theme has been that he has studied it conscientiously, and that he has brought to its illustration much enthusiasm and considerable dramatic capacity. Youth, an erect and slender figure, a mobile face, and a fine stage eye, are among Mr. MACKAYE's physical qualifications for the boards; and his fitness for the hard task he attempted on Monday, may, from these statements, be generally inferred.

The play chosen for Monday night is called "Monaldi." It is a blank verse reproduction of WASHINGTON ALLSTON's story, and is tawdry and weak. The style is rich in bombast and poor in everything else. The characters are few and dimly individualized, and the reasons why they do the main things on which the action depends are inadequate or obscure. As a natural consequence, there follows a lack of interest in the things themselves, and the usual incredulousness that mars dramatic effect. Two or three men walk about in handsome Venetian dresses and say things which leave the faintest possible recollection in the mind. An attempt has been made, with some success, to bring the curtain down on striking situations, and, with no success, to relieve the sombre dialogue by passages of humor. The scenes between the old serving man and the soubrette are washed-out copies of those between *Jean Rusé* and *Manon*, in "Love's Sacrifice," and the scenes between *Monaldi* and *Rosalie* feebly suggest by turns "Fazio" and "Othello." There is, in brief, a pervading atmosphere about "Monaldi" that is familiar, conventional and common-place; to balance which the drama offers the two doubtful advantages of presenting the candidate for public favor in a part not hitherto acted here by any one else, and of limiting the number of figures demanding the attention of the audience.

Under these circumstances we consider that Mr. MACKAYE gained, on Monday night, a very fair measure of success. He was often heartily applauded, and he was called several times before the curtain. He went through his part with remarkable steadiness of nerve and definiteness of purpose, and everything that he did bore marks of elaborate study. His action, while occasionally angular, and, so to speak, immature, was more frequently graceful and easy; his voice was well under control, musical in quality, and ample in volume for the space to be filled; and he made "points" in some instances worthy of greater experience than he can at present claim to have acquired. If we were asked to deal with Mr. MACKAYE as a "young gentleman, his first appearance on the stage," we should say he was a very promising novice. But we are not permitted to do this. We are given distinctly to know that Mr. MACKAYE claims to be something more. He comes before us not only as a teacher and an adept, but as the prophet of a new dramatic philosophy that is to supersede the old. In this more ambitious aspect we can hardly give him so much encouragement. The difference, to begin with, between the Delsartian and other theatrical methods is not so clearly set forth by Mr. MACKAYE on the stage as to warrant his claims of its superiority. It *may* be, as he says, superior, but, if we are to judge by what he does before the footlights to show it, it "hath not appeared." Those who have heard of DELSARTE's system, and have not seen Mr. MACKAYE act, may get some light by the suggestion that the difference between the old and new methods is like that between induction and deduction; the logical processes are exactly opposite, but they aim at and reach the same end. Mr. MACKAYE can give you a reason why the fingers should be outstretched here and clenched there; why now the eyes should be half shut and then wide open. A practiced actor might be unable to tell you the reason for doing these things, and yet might do them in the same places more effectively than Mr. MACKAYE. The chief point enforced by that gentleman's essay, is that even the most minute and patient study in his favorite walk, added to considerable natural advantage, will not enable a tyro, without absolute experience on the stage itself, to be a great actor. Mr. MACKAYE does remarkably well, we repeat, estimated as a novice. He may be called a promising juvenile tragedian. But at present he lacks power and the art of "filling" the stage; always excepting in the application of this statement his last act of "Monaldi," which, if extravagant in parts, is, as a whole, picturesque, startling and effective. If he could bring himself to go into a respectable stock company and work hard for two years, studying the while such parts as *Romeo*, *Hamlet* and *Claude Melnotte*, we should not doubt his subsequent success. At present, however, it would be neither kind nor wise to tell him that the impression wrought by his efforts on the disinterested observer is what Mr. MACKAYE means it to be, or obviously thinks it is. One of the few passages of "Monaldi" that live in the memory refers to artistic conception as being properly far loftier than possible execution; and this, we can well believe, applies at this point in his career to the case of Mr. MACKAYE. That he is a man of genius, we are not prepared to say; but that he has a large share of talent, is certain. He is delicate, imaginative, and enthusiastic; and he has shown—rare adjunct of such attributes—that he is capable, likewise, of hard work. Hence if we cannot congratulate him on an overwhelming success on Monday, we may say with candor that he deserved much of the favor with which an obviously partial audience received him.

Mr. MACKAYE was supported in the principal female rôle by a pupil, Miss GRISWOLD, who did her teacher undeniable credit. The young lady is well fitted in several ways for her chosen profession. Her voice is wanting in apparent strength, at present, but this can probably be overcome. Miss GRISWOLD is gentle and prepossessing in appearance, and, a singular trait in a beginner, knows how to *wait* to produce her effects. Moreover, while her face has not all the expression it may hereafter gain, she already acts with it remarkably well. This was shown vividly on the first declaration of *Monaldi's* passion, and again in her dying scene, played by Miss GRISWOLD with taste and feeling. The remaining parts were not conspicuously well acted, but the representation was on the whole smooth, and the dresses particularly handsome and accurate. Commendable attention was likewise paid to other accessories, and the device by which Mr. MACKAYE gains the effect of modeling in clay before the eyes of the audience is ingenious and striking. There were some things undoubtedly in this performance to cause a smile, and, perhaps, everything considered, the wisdom of the experiment was doubtful. Still, whatever the ultimate issue, it is only fair to say that that experiment has been made in a lofty and intellectual spirit, and that it would be unfair to class it with many foolish efforts inspired by the kind of theatrical ambition which seeks, without any needful preliminary work at all, to grasp the laurels of art.

Musical.

MR. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

Mr. THOMAS gave his third symphony concert at Steinway Hall last evening. The overture to "Die Meistersinger von Nurenberg," by WAGNER, recently executed by the Philharmonic Society, was the opening piece. The first movement of BEETHOVEN's violin concerto in D was recited next, with Mr. BERNHARD LISTEMANN as the soloist. Mr. LISTEMANN needs nothing but repose of manner. His tone is sufficiently full and exceedingly pure, and his mastery of the mechanism of the instrument is complete. His performance was much applauded. That of Miss MARIE KREBS, who interpreted BACH's "Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue" with great precision and finesse, had equal appreciation. The first part of the entertainment was ended with LISZT's "*Fest-Klaenge*," a "symphonic-poem," as the composer is pleased to call it, and, in reality, a work in which a lack of ideas is concealed by instrumentation of barbaric splendor. It is difficult to conceive why VOLKMANN's composition following should be called a serenade. The title of "fantasia" would have been much more suited to it, for it embodies a variety of themes, most remarkable for originality or beauty, but all developed with a thorough knowledge of the poverty of the composer's creative power, and of the resources of orchestration, as understood by musicians of the present. Miss MARIE KREBS afterward rendered LITOLFF's "Concerto Symphonique" in two movements, and did herself credit. BEETHOVEN's "Egmont Overture" was the last piece. It is unnecessary to say that the orchestra delivered it admirably, as it did all the works the enumeration of which has been attempted in these columns since Monday. To-night, Mr. THOMAS' forces will be heard in Brooklyn. To-morrow they reoccupy Steinway Hall.

The Herald's News.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY, HEAD-QUARTERS COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS, NO. 30 WEST UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Herald* of this morning contains what purports to be the Registry and Election law proposed by this Committee. Will you be good enough to state in your issue of to-morrow that no bill upon that subject has been proposed or considered in Committee, though one is being prepared and will be given to the public as soon as completed and acted upon. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN I. DAVENPORT,
GEO. W. LYON,
of Counsel.

Mayor Hall as a Slanderer.

OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, 696 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

Mayor Hall:

SIR: At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, you are reported to have uttered, among other atrocious things, slanders so base and false that one of your associate Commissioners called you to order—that "I changed my name when I was in Russia," whither I had been sent as Secretary of Legation.

I will not attempt to refute this silly falsehood, further than to remind the few persons who still cling, for pay, to your desperate fortunes, of the utter futility of such an attempt—even were it possible that I could wish to substitute the name which my respectable parents gave me for another, because of the public position I there held.

Your entire official influence and action have always been hostile to the efforts which I am making for the protection of unoffending dumb creatures; and I well remember an occasion, when you were District-Attorney, while I was gently reproaching you with a want of hearty co-operation, that you assured me, with much vehemence of manner, that you were "a regular dyed-in-the-wool demagogue."

Of the truth of this declaration no one is better able to judge than yourself; nor do I believe that there exists a citizen who will charge you with personal slander or falsehood in this particular instance.

I pass by in silence the other detractions—if I may be pardoned for complimenting you so much as to characterize them thus—along with the feeble puns which you are reported to have uttered before the Board at my expense, as you imagined—to ask you, ere you abscond from that justice which the public Press declares you have so long outraged, to give me your authority, if you have any, for the charge you make. Yours, &c.,

HENRY BERGH.

The Vice-President.

From Harper's Weekly.

Some time ago a private letter from the Vice-President was published, in which he said to his friend that he intended at the close of his term to retire from public life. The expression of this determination was received with very great regret by the Republican Party, which has always found in Mr. COLFAX a most faithful and honorable representative. A man of what would be called singular good fortune, and of very great personal popularity, he has passed from point to point of honor in public life without a touch of serious reproach or suspicion. Of a simple, frank, and generous nature, but very shrewd and sincere, he is emphatically a man of the people, who has never forfeited the confidence which he has once obtained. As editor, Representative in Congress, Speaker of the House, and President of the Senate, his course has commanded universal approval, and even the shafts shot at him by political hostility have been very harmless. When he was taken suddenly ill in the Senate at the close of the last session, the expression of sympathy in the country was as spontaneous as it was general and hearty, and there are very few public men who are today better known or more trusted than Mr. COLFAX.

He has, indeed, been often mentioned as a most "available" candidate for the Presidency, and it was hoped at one time by those who are opposed to the renomination of Gen. GRANT that trouble at least might be made by insisting upon presenting Mr. COLFAX. He, however, very plainly and early declared for the renomination of the President, as most desirable for the country and for the party; nor has he ever expressed any desire that his inclination to retire from the public service should be disregarded. Indeed, there is no man who has a more grateful sense of the popular kindness which he has always received, and of which his nomination to the Vice-Presidency was a striking illustration.

It had become a tradition that the nominations for the two chief offices should be determined by local considerations. If the President were taken from the North, the Vice-President would be selected from the South; or if one were from the West, the other would be from the East. Indeed, this had gone so far that if one were from a free State, it was thought only fair that the other should be from a slave State; and in 1856, when Col. FREMONT, from California, and Mr. DAYTON, from New-Jersey, were nominated for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, the ticket was denounced as "sectional." In 1868 there were conspicuous and able Republicans in all the Eastern States, but the Convention, sitting in Chicago, nominated a President from Illinois and a Vice-President from Indiana, and the association of the names of GRANT and COLFAX was instantly and universally hailed as peculiarly fortunate and happy, and nowhere more heartily than in New-England.

During his term of office the Vice-President has certainly not lost his hold upon the respect of the country or the confidence of the party. Always a devoted Republican, and in full sympathy with the most advanced Republican ideas, he has the tact which disarms bitter hostility, and the good common-sense which is invaluable in the conduct of affairs. Although personally a friend of the President, and deeming his renomination desirable, he is not identified in any degree with either side in the warm controversy upon that subject. The New-York *Tribune*, which judges the President very rigorously, is always, and justly, most friendly to the Vice-President. He is, in fact, one of the most generally trusted men in the party. He owes too much to it to deny any honorable claim which it may make upon him. Even his wish to retire, sincere as it undoubtedly is, would, we are sure, yield to a conviction that his continuance in public life was desired by that party for its own harmony and for the promotion of its principles.

No man is readier than the Vice-President to own that everything which he has honorably desired of the party has been granted him, and no one is more swift to name the Republican chiefs who might well be called to succeed him. Nor do we suppose that he is in the least blind to the fact that his declared intention of withdrawal has naturally aroused expectation and hope in other quarters. Indeed, no political leader more accurately apprehends the situation, or is more honorable and generous in his feeling toward all his fellow-Republicans. But as the time approaches for definite consideration and consultation in regard to the nominations, and as there is naturally the most general desire among Republicans to understand precisely the feeling of the Vice-President, we are very sure that we are not wrong in saying that if the Convention should decide that a name so justly popular as his would insure greater harmony and promise surer success, with scarcely the slightest claim, and in grateful sense of duty to his party, he would not refuse to yield his preference to the wishes of his party friends.

The Sussex County Murder—The Inquest.

The newly-discovered fact connected with the death of DANIEL BYERMANN, reported on Tuesday, leaves no doubt that he was murdered. On Thursday last his body was found in a sort of ravine, near Hamburg, in Sussex County, and not far from the Midland Railway, which passes through that place. Justice MILES, acting as Coroner, immediately impanneled a jury and held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict that BYERMANN had come to his death at the hands of some person or persons unknown. The body was delivered to the friends of the young man for burial.

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These vegetable and innocent pills should be in every house. Having them on hand gives them a double value, for then they nip the disease in the bud, often curing before a doctor could arrive. They are infallible in small-pox and all infectious or contagious diseases. No disease of this character can be propagated except there be those matters in the body on which it can rest and germinate. Even in Asiatic Cholera BRANDRETH PILLS are deemed an absolute specific by the first medical men in England and this country, and we have the proof in our possession that they are so, and to which hundreds of thousands of our best citizens are ready to certify. Let them be furnished by the rich to the poor, soon disease would be banished from our land. The wealthy could not invest their money better. That would be indeed laying up treasures in Heaven.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO DR. BRANDRETH.

"If I am sick I know there are more or less unhealthy humors in my bowels or blood. To recover my health these must be got out, removed from my body. I have no fear of small-pox, cholera, typhus, yellow, bilious, scarlet or any other fever whatsoever, if I have a box of BRANDRETH'S PILLS near at hand. These pills I have used as my only medicine for over thirty years when sick from any cause, and they have always cured me quickly. I believe they remove the subject matter of disease from the body."

Thomas R. Hazard, who has written his valuable experience of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and which may be had by application at Dr. Brandreth's office, No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth Building, New-York, says: "Lately a friend of mine was sick in Newport, R. I. I recommended him to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS; but the patient thought they could not reach his case. I said I felt sure they would, and restore his health. He concluded to try one box. The box was finished in about a week, and patient reports 'no better.' Second box begun and pills taken every day; before it was all used a change takes place; dark, pitch-like matter was brought away from his bowels, and the health of my friend perfectly restored. If sick people would persevere for two or three weeks in the use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS they would become so well content of their efficacy that their own common sense would propel them to a final cure of their disease." BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold in every drug-store in the world. Observe B. Brandreth in white letters in the Government stamp, principal.

Save Fifteen Dollars.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price $1. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 36 Duane-st.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Silk Society badges, French note-paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Wood-Carpeting, No. 450 Broadway.—This is the only floor-covering that will wear twenty or thirty years.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BROKAW—HALL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Jersey City Heights, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, by Rev. C. French, WILLIAM B. BROKAW, of Newburg, N. Y., to M. ALICE HALL.

MILAIR—FORBES.—On Tuesday, Jan. 9, by Rev. T. T. Punnett, St. Paul's Memorial Church, Stapleton, Staten Island, GUSTAVE A. J. MILAIR to LUNA B., only daughter of the late Cleaveland Forbes, of Buffalo.

DIED.

BARRE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872, WALTER BARRE, aged 31 years.

The members of Kings County Lodge, No. 511, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend the funeral of Brother WALTER BARRE, from his late residence, No. 108 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, (this) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

A. VANDERVEER, Master.

BELCHER.—Jan. 10, 1872, MARY, wife of Wm. H. Belcher and daughter of George R. Hendrickson.

Relatives and friends of both families are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner 28th-st. and 9th-av., on Friday, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M., without further notice.

FARLESS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 10, Mrs. HENRIETTA FARLESS, relict of the late James Farless, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral Friday, 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 118 East 22d-st.

HOGG.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, at 9 P. M., in the 69th year of her age, ELIZA ANN, wife of Thomas T. Hogg.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday next, 12th inst.

PRESWICK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, MARY, widow of Christopher Preswick.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 324 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock.

Philadelphia, Albany and Ithaca papers please copy.

SIMONS.—On Monday, Jan. 8, at Lower Red Hook, Dutchess County, Miss HARRIET HYRNE SIMONS, daughter of the late Major James Simons, of Charleston, S. C., in the 89th year of her age.

TODD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1872, WILLIAM W. TODD, in the 81st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also those of his sons, William J., Theodore W. and Charles H., and his sons-in-law, Wm. W. Green and Eli Perry, are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 33 East 22d-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

LORD BANTAM.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Handsomely printed, and only authorized edition.

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS,

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have bound their handsomely-printed authors edition of LORD BANTAM in paper covers, and have reduced the retail price to

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Are respectfully requested, before purchasing the unauthorized edition, to obtain terms of the rightful publishers,

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USEFUL, ENTERTAINING, INDISPENSABLE.—Good Health; Good Habits; How to train up a Child; How to choose a Pursuit, and how to read correctly the character of those we meet, are among the objects of the Illustrated PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1872. Only $3 a year. Clubbed with any $4 magazine for $6; and with *Christian Union*, and a pair of $10 chromos for $5 50, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,

Publish this Day:

I.

PHYSIOLOGY OF THE SOUL AND INSTINCT,

AS DISTINGUISHED FROM MATERIALISM.

WITH SUPPLEMENTARY DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE DIVINE COMMUNICATION OF THE NARRATIVES OF CREATION AND THE FLOOD.

By MARTYN PAINE, A. M., M. D., LL. D., Author of "The Institutes of Medicine," &c. Crown 8vo, cloth, $5.

It is a production of great ability, remarkable learning and superior powers of argument and illustration. The purpose of the writer is to vindicate the truths of natural and revealed religion against the attacks of modern infidelity, and especially as represented by prominent teachers of physiology and the other natural sciences of the present day. He exhibits in a striking light the tendencies of physical science, as now existing in England and Germany, toward Materialism, and utters a vigorous protest against its influence. The pretensions of such celebrated men as Liebig, Büchner, Virchow, Vogt, Huxley, Tyndall, Carpenter, Herbert Spencer, and others of the same school, are subjected to a searching criticism, and, though treated with fairness and courtesy, are handled in a very effective manner. The work will be welcome to students of the old school, especially clergymen, as furnishing them with useful weapons against the latest assaults on religion. It will also be sought for by the advocates of the new philosophy, as containing the ablest and most systematic statement of the objections to their principles which has yet appeared in print. With the general interest in the controversy which now prevails the work can hardly fail to make an impression, both in this country and in England, and it is well for the interests both of science and religion that so elaborate and able an exhibition of that side of the question should have been given to the world.

II.

WATER AND LAND.

Being Vol. III. of *Science for the Young*.

By JACOB ABBOTT.

Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

SCIENCE FOR THE YOUNG.

Vol. I. HEAT.—Vol. II. LIGHT.—Vol. III. WATER AND LAND. Illustrated, 12mo, cloth, $1 50 each.

"If a mass-meeting of parents and children were to be held for the purpose of erecting a monument to the author who has done most to entertain and instruct the young folks, there would certainly be a unanimous vote in favor of Mr. Jacob Abbott. Two or three generations of American youth owe some of their most pleasant hours of recreation to his story-books; and his latest productions are as fresh and youthful as those which the papas and mammas of today once looked forward to as the most precious gifts from the Christmas bag of old Santa Claus. The series published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, under the general title of 'Science for the Young,' might be called 'Learning made Pleasant.' An interesting story runs through each, and beguiles the reader into the acquisition of a vast amount of useful knowledge under the genial process of furnishing amusement. No intelligent child of ten or twelve can read these volumes without obtaining a better knowledge of physical science than many students have when they leave college."—*Evening Post.*

III.

FAIR TO SEE.

A NOVEL.

By LAWRENCE W. M. LOCKHART.

8vo, paper, 75 cents.

"This very readable novel, the interest of which never flags, for the story is as full of 'situations' as a good play."—*London Times.*

"Some of our readers will hardly perhaps believe that, though we did not lay it down until we had finished it, there is really no crime in the whole book worse than a bit of almost amateur burglary."—*Athenæum*, London.

"'Fair to See' is something better than a clever novel. It shows no little artistic power; and as you read it, you feel that there is much more in the book than at first you fancied. * * * The scenes on the moors, in the barracks, and the ball-rooms, are all dashed off by an expert."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, London.

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HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

THE GREAT CITY PROBLEM.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY OF NEW-YORK CITY GOVERNMENT.

BY

NON-PARTISAN.

DEDICATION.

"To the Committee of Seventy who lead the movement of reform, and to this large body of honest and intelligent men and women of the City and of the country who are its strength, I inscribe these pages as a contribution to the work, not of investigation and of justice, which is important, but to the question of principle and method which is yet more important. It seems to me, when a reform calls upon the people to sustain measures of relief somewhat novel, that whatever is necessary to their forming a correct judgment demands early and serious attention."

NON PARTISAN.

FOR SALE BY NEWS-DEALERS.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

LORD BANTAM.

A CHEAP EDITION.

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D. APPLETON & CO.

Publish This Day,

LORD BANTAM,

A SATIRE.

By the Author of "Ginx's Baby."

1 vol., 8vo, paper cover, 25 cents.

"It is one of the greatest books of the time. Such a torch is like to set the Thames afire."—*Evening Mail.*

"Is as sparkling as this cutting. There is a high polish on the steel with which the author cuts and thrusts so freely."—*Philadelphia Age.*

Sent free by mail to any address on receipt of the price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 13, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 11½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 5 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$150,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba drawn Jan. 22; whole tickets $20, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

A meeting of the County Council, U. L. A. will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 11, at the hall corner Bleecker and Bowery, at 8 o'clock.

JAMES A. LUCAS, President.

GEO. S. McWATTERS, Vice-President.

WALTER S. HILL, Secretary; WALTER G. CHRISTOPHER, Recording Secretary.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB, MADISON-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Club will be held at the club-house, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may come before it. By order,

GEO. H. B. HILL, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF the Tenth Ward will be held at No. 63 Ludlow-st. on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 8 P. M., to organize a Ward Council of Political Reform auxiliary to the New-York City Council. All who are friendly to this organization and to the cause of the present political reforms which this Council has had the principal agency in effecting, are invited to be present.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meets at Kroumm's Hall, No. 348 West 23d-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock. HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President. WM. B. AVERY, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at Head-quarters, No. 107 East 25th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 8 o'clock.

ALBON P. MAN, President.

SAMUEL M. COX, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Jan. 10, was large, but the result of the day's work failed to meet the expectations of those interested. The following is a review of the transactions: E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the executors of James Uglow, deceased, sold the leasehold premises known as No. 36 West Houston-street, north side, between Hudson and Varick streets, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with two buildings thereon, front and rear, respectively. The lease is one from Trinity Church, having about sixteen years to run, the ground rent being $350 per annum. It was purchased by Charles Duttweiler for $6,200. No other sales of City property were made. Messrs. Ludlow & Co. also offered at public auction a five-story brick tenement-house (new) and lot on the north side of Forty-fifth-street, 225 feet west of Second-avenue, known as No. 227, at an upset price of $23,700, but no bids being received over and above these figures, the property was withdrawn. The legal sales by Joseph McGuire, expected to occur yesterday, were adjourned as follows: Sale of ten lots on Ninth-avenue, forming the block front between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, adjourned until the 17th; and sale of a house and lot on Twenty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, adjourned until the 25th inst. The auction sale of Prospect Park lots, Brooklyn, by Lynch & Camp, was attended with only a moderate degree of success, seventeen of the ninety lots offered being disposed of, when the further sale was postponed until Wednesday of next week. The prices realized for the property sold were moderate. A report in detail will be found below. The purchasers of lots were J. Rogers, Robt. White, W. B. Atkins, J. Quealy and the Wolfe Brothers. The same firm, at public auction, also offered six other lots in the vicinity of the above, but they were not sold. Business for the day closed at the Exchange with a stock sale of minor importance, conducted by Muller, Wilkins & Co., at which the following securities were sold at the percentage prices noted. One hundred shares of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, par value $100 each, sold at seventy per cent., and $4,000 State of Tennessee five per cent. bonds (hypothecated) sold at fifty-nine and a half per cent.

To-day, at the Exchange, the first really important sale of the season takes place, in the auction to be held by Muller, Wilkins & Co., at which, by order of the executors of the Devlin estate, a valuable business property on Canal and Howard streets will be sold. The schedule embraces six first-class stores and lots, renting together at the rate of $72,000 per year. The proposed transaction, as one likely to influence the market, is of special interest. Other property, also worthy the attention of investors, will be offered, to which due reference was made on Monday.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

3-story frame house, (front,) 4-story brick house, (rear,) and lot, No. 36 West Houston-st., 180 ft. e. of Hudson-st., lot 25x100, leasehold, ground rent $350 per annum, lease for 21 years from May 1, 1867 ... $6,200

BROOKLYN.

By Lynch & Camp.

1 lot, n. e. corner of Franklin-av. and Montgomery-st., 25x100 ... $1,350
4 lots, e. s. Franklin-av., 21 ft. n. of Montgomery-st., adjoining above, each 25x100, $475 each ... 1,900
4 lots, e. s. of Franklin-av., adjoining above, each same size, $400 each ... 1,600
1 lot, s. e. corner of Franklin-av. and Crown-st., adjoining above, 21x100 ... 750
1 lot, n. s. of Montgomery-st., 100 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 25x100 ... 350
1 lot, n. s. of Montgomery-st., adjoining above, same size ... 325
1 lot, n. s. of Montgomery-st., adjoining above, same size ... 350
1 lot, irregular, e. s. of Washington-av., 18 ft. s. of Montgomery-st., opposite Prospect Park, 68.6x140.3x100 ... 625
1 lot, e. s. of Washington-av., adjoining above, 27.x about 103 ... 425
2 lots, e. s. of Washington-av., adjoining above, each 27.3x about 93, $370 each ... 740

CITY REAL ESTATE.

1872.
WARD & OGDEN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS, UNION-SQUARE,
respectfully inform their friends and the public that their
SPRING LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE AT REDUCED VALUATIONS
is now ready, embracing 400 houses in choice localities, ranging in price from $6,000 to $300,000, to which they invite your early attention.
5th-av., near 51st-st., 28x150, with stable.
5th-av., near 46th-st., 22x56x80.
5th-av., near 50th-st., 18x75x100.
5th-av., near 60th-st., 42x100.
Madison-av., near 53d-st., 27x55x95.
Madison-av., near 54th-st., 20x55x100.
Near 5th-av., in 40th-st., 25x50x98.
Near 6th-av., in 34th-st., 21x50x100, with stable.
Near 5th-av., in 47th-st., 25x55x100.
Near 5th-av., in 14th-st., 25x70x103.
Also other property, desirably situated.
OFFICE, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FRANCIS TOMES,
REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES,
NO. 104 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST.,
Will act as buying agent at auction sales. Appraisements carefully made.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON.—JANUARY REGISTER of improved and unimproved City real estate for sale, furnished and unfurnished residences, stores and offices to let, money to loan; statement showing size of blocks, width of streets, grand drives, &c. Also, a New Map of the City and Calendar for 1872, prepared expressly by the firm and obtainable gratis at No. 11 Pine-st.

A.—NEAR BROADWAY JUNCTION, with 7th-av., 42d-st.—Very desirable four-story high stoop, modern frescoed complete brown-stone dwelling, 20.6x55, lot 100 feet; price and terms reasonable; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 49TH-ST.—FOR SALE—Four-story brown-stone house; high stoop; 25x60x100; only $65,000.
WARD & OGDEN, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST.—A first-class brown-stone house, complete order; also, an elegant corner house, 36 feet front, same location, (small house in part payment.)
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS, EXTRA-WIDE CORNER house, four-story, high stoop, brown stone, on 5th-av., above 48th-st., for sale very cheap.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

EXCHANGE—VERY DESIRABLE IMproved property in 33d-st., between Park and 5th avs., well rented, for unimproved City lots. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—5TH AV., ABOVE 42D-ST., A brown stone, full front, frescoed, and handsomely furnished; terms easy. For full particulars inquire of THOMAS C. PINCKNEY, No. 78 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., vicinity of 46th-st., elegant full-width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

$32,500—FINE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, four-story, high-stoop, 20x55, and extension, fine order, 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. (in fee.) W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—AN elegant full-sized high-stoop house for sale at a bargain; do. on 54th, 53d, 52d, 48th, 38th and 34th sts., near 5th av. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FOUR-STORY FRENCH ROOF brown-stone house for sale, No. 359 West 56th-st., near the Grand Circle; is medium size, and has modern improvements. Apply at No. 35 West 54th-st.

IRVING PLACE, NEAR 18TH-ST., A SUperior four-story house, 25x70x100 feet; for sale reasonably. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome place at a low price, on Centre-st., (gas-lights and macadamized,) either five or seven acres, finely improved; large complete residence, thoroughly built, modern conveniences, stables, laundry, green-house, complete order, fence, lawn, garden, forest, ornamental trees, near depot, unexceptionable neighborhood; terms satisfactory. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 237 Pearl-st., or HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM, 108 ACRES, ON sea-shore, an hour from Long Branch; beautiful view of Barnegat Bay; fine fishing, gunning and sailing; splendid site for country-seat; stock and farming tools; $6,500, part cash. Apply to W. CHAMBERLAIN BROTHERS, No. 186 West-st., City.

EXCHANGE.—A FIRST-CLASS RESIdence, with ten acres, in Port Chester, for good City improved property; equity $40,000; some cash will be paid. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 262 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

YONKERS.—WANTED TO RENT, WITH privilege of purchase, by a gentleman of small family, a pleasantly-situated, well-built house, fully furnished, containing all the modern improvements, in or near the village of Yonkers; also, carriage-house attached. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 169 Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 165th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO RENT—62D-ST., NORTH SIDE, THREE of a row of three-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, between Lexington and 3d avs.; rent moderate. Apply to A. W. SWIFT, No. 155 East 62d-st., or JOHN LACY, No. 205 Broadway.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE ON South Washington-square, fronting the Park. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st. Lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J., LARGE DWELLing, with carriage-house and three acres of ground; beautiful location; immediate possession. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—WEST 42D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., full-width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LEASE.
WARD & OGDEN, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.,
Would respectfully call the attention of the business community to the following desirable property, which can be obtained upon reasonable terms, a portion of which will be improved by the owner to suit the views of the lessee:
Union-square, west side.
Union-square, south side.
Union-square, east side.
14th-st., near Union-square.
15th-st., near Union-square.
16th-st., near Union-square.
17th-st., near Union-square.
The above localities are well adapted for the sewing-machine, piano-forte, fancy goods and other lines of trade. Further particulars upon application at our office.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.
The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. P. RICHARDS, No. 73 William-st.

STORE IN TROY, N. Y., TO LET—The first floor and basement of the new Masonic Temple, 50 feet front by 124 feet deep, heated by steam, and located on one of the best business streets in the city, for retail trade. It is especially adapted for a dry-goods house; $500,000 cash sales can easily be assured the first year. It would also be a good stand for house-furnishing goods. The subscribers will occupy the second and third floors with their carpet business. FLAGG, KING & CO.
TROY, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1871.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE house and lot No. 734 Broadway; lot about 25x126 feet; very desirably situated for business purposes. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

WIDE CORNER STORE TO LET—A first-class fifty-feet corner store near Canal-st. to let. The store has all modern improvements, and is in first-rate order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, to a responsible party, for business purposes, an extra-size four-story brown-stone house, near Madison-square. Address LEASE, Box No. 164 Times Office.

WARREN-ST.—TO LET—FOUR-STORY brick store, No. 118 Warren-st., near West; possession Feb. 1. Apply to GEO. H. HILLYER, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINE LOFTS, 50x100, WITH STEAM POWer, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 25 and 27 Wooster-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CANAL AND HOWARD STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO.
Will sell at auction,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1872,
At 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the undersigned Executors of the estate of Daniel Devlin, deceased.
CANAL AND HOWARD STS.—The six first-class five-story marble front stores and lots, situate on the northerly side of Canal-st., and southerly side of Howard-st., and known as Nos. 261, 263, 265 and 267 Canal-sts., and Nos. 21 and 23 Howard-st.
The property on Canal-st. is 100x118 feet; that on Howard-st., 50x100 feet. The stores were built by the late Daniel Devlin, and are constructed in the most thorough and substantial manner, have modern improvements and conveniences, and are capable of being subdivided so as to accommodate a number of tenants. They now produce an
ANNUAL RENTAL OF $72,000.
The will of the late Daniel Devlin directs that his real estate shall be sold at public auction, and within five years from the date of his decease. This period will terminate in February next, consequently the sale must be
PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
HENRY F. SPAULDING.
JEREMIAH DEVLIN.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.
M. A. LYNCH AND HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, will sell the balance of the ninety valuable
PROSPECT PARK LOTS,
ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1872,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - - $1,000,000
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
R. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.
A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF the Preferred Second Mortgage Bonds and the Second Mortgage Income Bonds of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 15th of January, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., to authorize an increase of Preferred Stock of said Company, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust.
All holders of the above-mentioned bonds are requested to be present, in person or by proxy. The transfer books of the Second Mortgage Preferred and Income Bonds will be closed on the 10th of January, until the 18th of January, 1872.
S. J. TILDEN.
E. JUDSON HAWLEY.
Trustees for the holders of Second Mortgage Income and Preferred Bonds.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:
CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, F. MEISSNER,
ADOLPH ENGLER, EMIL MAGNUS,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY, FRANCIS MORAN,
JOSHUA HENDRICKS, EDWARD PRIEBE,
GERHARD JANSSEN, DAVID SALOMON,
FREDERICK KUHNE, EMIL SAUER,
ALEX. KLINGENBERG, JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
LEO LEHMANN, JONAS SONNEBORN,
M. H. LEVIN, W. G. TAAKS,
FREDERICK M. MAAS, FREDERICK VILMAR.
And at a meeting of the Board this day, EMIL SAUER was unanimously re-elected President, and DAVID SALOMON was unanimously elected Vice-President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees.
Dec. 1, 1871. 38 Exchange-place, New-York City.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against The Good National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to THEODORE M. DAVIS, receiver, at the office of said bank, at the City of New-York.
H. R. HULBURD, Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 138 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office, on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst. Polls open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

RAILROAD BONDS.—WHETHER YOU wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond
(COUPON AND REGISTERED.)
Interest Payable Quarterly.
Free of Government Tax.
ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,000 PER MILE, OF THE
LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN
RAILWAY OF INDIANA,
PRICE 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
FURTHER AND FULL PARTICULARS, WITH PAMPHLETS AND MAPS, FURNISHED BY US, ON APPLICATION.
Jones & Schuyler.
NO 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,
offer for sale the following desirable securities:
New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.
New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.
The Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.
St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.
Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.
Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.
Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 92½ and interest.
Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.
Also agents for the sale of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Trunk Railroad line; a favorite New-England security.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.
Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.
Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

John J. Cisco & Son,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

OFFICES OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, Nos. 5 and 6 Trinity Building, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1872.
AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, held on the 31st ultimo, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the present year:
HARRY CONRAD, SAMUEL F. BARGER,
CHARLES L. ANTHONY, P. C. CALHOUN,
JAMES H. HOYT, ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
HENRY S. KUNHARDT, CHESTER W. CHAPIN,
DAVID T. HOTCHKISS, HENRY L. DYER,
ALEXANDER SHAW.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HARRY CONRAD, Esq., was elected President; ALEXANDER SHAW, Esq., Vice-President; and P. C. CALHOUN, Esq., Treasurer.
WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

TO INVESTORS.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK
OFFER FOR SALE
any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $4,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,100,000 acres of choice fine timber land, the proceeds of the sales of which are applied to the redemption of the bonds. Hon. W. A. Howard, Land Commissioner, reports Dec. 12, that the land sales to that date amount to about 50,000 acres, at an average of $15 per acre. He estimates the proceeds of the entire land grant at not less $10,000,000, clear of expenses. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed, and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD SECURITIES.
Parties owning or holding Bonds of the RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, the SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY, the TROY, SALEM AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, or the GLEN'S FALLS RAILROAD COMPANY, are requested to advise the undersigned at Troy, N. Y., of the number and kind of the bonds so held, in order that a circular of importance to the holders may be addressed to them.
GEO. H. CRAMER, President.
TROY, Dec. 26, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 1, 1872.
NOTICE.
The annual meeting of stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of January, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the following purposes, viz.: First, to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year; second, to consider and act upon the subject of the acceptance of the provisions and benefits of an act of the General Assembly entitled an "Act in addition to an act concerning communities and corporations," approved July 2, 1871, and of any amendments of the charter of this Company not heretofore accepted by the stockholders; third, to transact any other business proper to be done at said meeting.
S. F. CONNER, Secretary.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.
AT THE REGULAR ANNUAL election for Directors of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company, held at their office, No. 104 Broadway, on the 1st of January, 1872, the following gentlemen were duly elected:
Erastus S. Brown, Charles D. Mathews,
Henry W. Belcher, Edwin S. Alvarman,
Hamilton Blydenburg, Adolphus F. Ockershausen,
Wm. C. Dewey, Alexander H. Orr,
George B. Douglas, John B. Roberts,
Wm. R. Foster, Joseph F. Sarzay,
Samuel Rayner, Calvin Stevens,
James Harrison, Frederick Sherwood,
Jacob H. Herrick, Robert H. Wilson,
Charles R. Hickox, John N. White.
Frederick Mead,
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 2d of January, 1872, Mr. JAMES HARRISON was unanimously elected President.
WM. E. MALTBIE, Assistant Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.
AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the first class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

$140,000,000
U. S. 5-20 BONDS
Have been called in, and are now being paid.
Our Government is rapidly retiring the National debt by purchase and redemption, thereby assuring us that all the 5-20s will soon be taken up by purchase or in exchange for Bonds at Four and Five per Cent. interest.
Investors are looking for safe and reliable securities returning a good income to take their place.
Many holders are converting them through us into the
PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND
First Mortgage
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
thereby adding 20 to 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.
We commend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:
The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.
The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.
The road passes through a rich, populous agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.
It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—473 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.
They are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.
Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.
Price, 90 and interest, in currency.
Maps and full particulars furnished by
TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-St., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 13 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST (COUPONS) PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY ... $39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS (LIMITED) ONLY ... 1,079,000
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

ALL TAXES PAID.
The Connecticut Valley Railroad
First Mortgage Bonds,
FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut; free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July, in New-York. Road running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; road already employed to its utmost capacity.
For sale, at a moderate discount, by
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,667.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.
Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.
Money received on deposit at interest. Loans negotiated.
Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.
Exchange drawn on Paris and on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

MILLS, ROBESON & SMITH,
BANKERS, NO. 3 EXCHANGE COURT, NEW-YORK.
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT at Current Rates, and Transact a GENERAL BANKING and BROKERAGE BUSINESS.
GEO. H. MILLS, ALBERT H. SMITH,
WM. P. ROBESON, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to WILLIAM H. SWIFT, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, or to the Trustees, care of R. S. Watson, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Jan. 12, 1872, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, and the accepted bids declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank this day held, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year, viz.:
FRANCIS A. PALMER, JOSEPH RUDD,
JOHN S. HARRIS, WILLIAM A. HALL,
HELMUS M. WELLS, HENRY L. HOGUET,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, WARREN HARRIOT,
GEORGE W. PLATT, JONA W. ALLEN,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, NAHUM SULLIVAN,
GEORGE C. PETERS, LANSING C. MOORE,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, ANDREW MILLS,
CHAS. BURKHALTER.
And Samuel C. Harriott, Hudson Hoagland, and John W. Masury were elected inspectors of the next ensuing election.
At a meeting of the Board subsequently held FRANCIS A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Bank, held at the Banking-rooms on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
WM. A. WHEELOCK, CHARLES G. LANDON,
HENRY A. SMYTHE, SIMON BERNHEIMER,
FRANCIS SKIDDY, NATHAN A. BALDWIN,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN, ROBERT H. BERDELL,
WILLIAM D. BISHOP.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK was unanimously elected President, and MR. FRANCIS SKIDDY was unanimously re-elected Vice-President.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS day, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:
ROBERT P. PERRIN,
JOHN W. MESERREAU, JOHN N. HAYWARD,
JOSEPH BRITTON, DENTON PEARSALL,
PETER F. RANDOLPH, GEO. W. QUINTARD,
HENRY A. POLHAMUS, J. C. CHAMBERLAIN,
STEPHEN HYATT, JAMES M. MOTLEY.
And Hiram Rayner, William Hibbard, and Henry [illegible] were duly elected inspectors of the next annual election.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held on 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:
James N. Cobb, Philip M. Lydig,
John C. Jotley, Joseph Sampson,
William H. Aspinwall, William B. Ogden,
Robert Ray, George A. Jones,
Robert Lenox Kennedy, James A. Roosevelt,
Sanford Cobb, William S. Amos,
Henry Meyer.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.
J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)
7 PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

DESIRABLE
HOME SECURITIES.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE
WALLKILL VALLEY
RAILWAY COMPANY.
Are offered for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency,
BY
MEAD & CLARK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
NO. 141 BROADWAY,
AND
ERASTUS F. MEAD,
BANKER,
CORNER 25TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.
By exchanging United States Bonds for the Bonds of the WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, you increase your income over 40 per cent., and your principal about 25 per cent., and get a security EQUALLY SAFE.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NOTICE.
REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 20, 1871.
By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 20th day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the "Second Series," act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON—SECOND SERIES.
$50—No. 5461 to No. 10775, both inclusive.
$100—No. 13094 to No. 28608, both inclusive.
$500—No. 7940 to No. 12175, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 1131 to No. 27468, both inclusive.
—$16,000,000

REGISTERED.
$50—No. 696 to No. 940, both inclusive.
$100—No. 5080 to No. 5097, both inclusive.
$500—No. 2664 to No. 2852, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11603 to No. 13150, both inclusive.
$5,000—No. 2403 to No. 4162, both inclusive.
$10,000—No. 3800 to No. 4774, both inclusive.
—4,000,000
Total ... $20,000,000

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.
Coupon Bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designated upon them, while those of the second, third and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.
United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division," Secretary's Office, and all Registered Bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."
The bonds specified in the notice of Dec. 7, will be paid upon presentation, together with all interest due.
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSAL SHIP VENTILATOR ALARM AND BILGE PUMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY for the year ending 31st of December, 1871.
The capital stock of this Company is Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($300,000,) all of which has been paid in by the conveyance of property to said Company.
The amount of existing debts against said Company is Four Thousand Three Hundred and Fifty-two 87-100 Dollars ($4,352 87-100). P. D. RODDEY, President.
P. D. RODDEY, F. W. BROOKS, A. G. BUHL, } Majority of Trustees.
City and County of New-York, ss.: PHILIP D. RODDEY, being duly sworn, says that he is the President of the aforesaid Company, and that the report above made is true. P. D. RODDEY.
Sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1872.
ELEAZER MILLER, Notary Public New-York County.

COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN
ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
Interest, coupons and principal paid by the State Treasurer in the City of New-York.
One of the most desirable investment securities in the market. AUG. T. POST, No. 3 Dey-st.

OFFICE OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 110 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office as above, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. D. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1871.
TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from this date until morning of 20th January, on and after which date a cash Dividend of Five per Cent. will be payable.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK OF GOODS, FIXtures and good will of the well-known and long-established grocery-store corner of Fulton and Hicks sts., Brooklyn. A rare opportunity is here offered to any person desiring to continue an old established grocery, wine and liquor business. Business established in 1824 corner of Fulton and Hicks sts., Brooklyn, where it has ever since been carried on. The purchaser can have a lease of the premises for a term of years. Apply to E. W. DAVIS & CO., corner Fulton and Hicks sts., Brooklyn.
Dated BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1872.

ON ACCOUNT OF CHANGE IN LOCATION, I will sell half my established wholesale cash trade for $2,000; references exchanged. Between 1 and 3, Room No. 32 French's Hotel.

EXPRESSES.

North Atlantic Express Co.,
NO. 56 BROADWAY.
References: Jay Cooke & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Gilead A. Smith & Co., Bankers, New-York; J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia.
AGENTS IN ALL THE CITIES OF EUROPE.
Money, bonds, jewelry, freight, samples, personal effects, &c., forwarded with dispatch.
S. D. JONES, Manager.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, and Headstones, in great varieties. Send for catalogue.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—PLOTS IN Green-Wood Cemetery. Parties wishing to dispose of the same will please address, with full particulars, CASH, Post-office, Jersey City.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, No. 156 Broadway.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

DIVIDENDS.
CITIZENS'
INSURANCE CO.,
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1836.
NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL ... $300,000 00
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1872 ... 700,546 40
UNPAID LOSSES ... 2,400 00
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.
An interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock and reserved funds, and a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock have been declared, payable on demand.
A scrip dividend of FIFTY PER CENT., for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871, has also been declared to the policy-holders entitled thereto. Certificates for the same will be issued on and after the 1st day of March next, and interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum will then be payable on the scrip of 1871.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
ESTABLISHED 1787.
OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., ALSO, AN EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., both free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 15, 1872. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.
GROSS ASSETS ... $486,247 05
CASH CAPITAL ... 200,000 00
SURPLUS ... 262,047 05
UNSETTLED LOSSES ... 15,200 00
The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand, free of Government tax.
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President.
J. S. BANKER, Vice-President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 25th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 112 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.
A dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government Tax, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of February, 1872, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
A dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum upon the installments actually paid in upon the scrip certificates of this Company, (the same to be computed from the time the calls were payable,) has also been declared, payable to the holders of such scrip, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on the 1st day of February next.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the capital stock, (inclusive of the semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock and reserved fund,) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
Also, a SCRIP dividend of FIFTY per cent. upon the earned premiums on participating policies, for the term ending Dec. 31, 1871.
Certificates for the same will be issued to parties entitled thereto, on and after the 1st day of February next.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1872.
Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 6 Wall-st.
The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 10, and reopened Feb. 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 19, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of January next, at the New-England Trust Company's Office, No. 32 Devonshire-st., Boston, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger at the close of business on the 22d inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 2d of January, 1872.
The New-England Trust Company, No. 32 Devonshire-st., Boston, is the Transfer Agent of this Company. The Transfer Agency in New-York is closed.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 13th day of January instant, after which and until the 7th day of February next, the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.
DIVIDEND.—THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., and also an Extra Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable on demand.
C. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 203 MONTGOMERY-ST., BROOKLYN. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, (Equitable Building,) Jan. 5, 1872.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1871.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a cash Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 20th inclusive.
CHARLES RUNYON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM H. BRIDGMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the original capital of the Company, payable on demand.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 293 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1872.
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

COUPONS NO. 5 OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS due Jan. 15, 1872, will be paid, free of United States Government Tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the office of A. L. HATCH, No. 12 Pine-st., N. Y.
C. C. GILMAN, President.
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 10, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 187 BROADWAY.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand.
CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY, Jan. 7, 1872.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.
COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after Wednesday, 10th inst.
WM. R. HOXIE, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Road, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.
Payable (less the Government tax) on and after Jan. 31, 1872, at the Treasurer's Office, No. 240 23d-st., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 31, 1872.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 163 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable Jan. 2, 1872.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, office No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building,) have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from taxes, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 8.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, Jan. 2, 1872.

NINTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
J. O. NOXON, Cashier.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from January 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
The Trustees of the ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK have ordered that a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, for the half year or quarter ending Jan. 1, 1872.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will be entitled to interest as principal. Interest is due and payable on and after Monday, Jan. 15.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
Money deposited now will receive interest as from Jan. 1.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
No. 374 6th-av., corner 23d-st.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 15 draw interest from Jan. 1 at SIX PER CENT.
The semi-annual interest will be paid on and after Jan. 15, and if not drawn will be credited to accounts and bear interest from Jan. 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6TH AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO depositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th of January.
Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
All deposits made on or before Jan. 16, 1872, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES REYOL, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

Broadway Savings Institution.
NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1872.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PHILIP CUMMINGS, Acct.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 22 Abingdon-square, No. 8 8th-av.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per Cent. will be paid depositors on and after Jan. 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited, and draw interest from Jan. 1. All deposits in January will draw interest from Jan. 1.
T. McLELLAND, President.
EDGAR F. BROWN, WALTER J. PRICE, } Vice-Presidents.
GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A National Savings Bank.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
Interest every thirty days if desired. Six per cent. compound interest certificates issued. Letters of credit for travelers issued, bearing interest. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid on DEMAND, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City. Send for circular.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 170 6th-av., corner 12th-st.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 upward, entitled thereto, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15 next.
Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit of Jan. 1.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from Jan. 1. BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
J. P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of JANUARY, will be paid on and after JAN. 20.
ALL MONEY deposited on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest FROM JAN. 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Assets, $2,670,386 41. Surplus, $201,322 98.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN (FIRE) INS. CO.,
REMOVED TO
PARK BANK BUILDING,
Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, New-York.
WM. H. ROSS, Manager.

FURS.

SEAL-SKIN CAPS, $3.—GENTS' AND boy's hats and caps, ladies' and children's furs at cost prices. WEBBER, Hatter and Furrier, 6th-av. and 31st-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, FRENCH Clocks, Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-ware, best and cheapest, at FRANK FARLD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 200 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 33 9th-av., corner 23d-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 91,000 patients testify; see their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY.—AT H. S. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry and watches, loose and shawls. Desk in rear of store. No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

STATIONERY.

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 37 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

CALEDONIA ..... Saturday, Jan. 13, 72
ABYSSINIA ..... Saturday, Jan. 20, 72
SIBERIA ..... Saturday, Jan. 27, 72
JAVA ..... Saturday, Feb. 3, 72
CALABRIA ..... Wednesday, Jan. 31, 72
ARYSSINIA ..... Wednesday, Feb. 7, 72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

SAMARIA ..... Saturday, Jan. 13, 72
RUSSIA ..... Saturday, Jan. 20, 72
SIBERIA ..... Saturday, Jan. 27, 72
ALEPPO ..... Saturday, Feb. 3, 72
PARTHIA ..... Saturday, Feb. 10, 72
and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $10 gold, extra.

Return tickets at favorable rates.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Antwerp, Glasgow, Havre, Amsterdam, and other ports on the Continent.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamships sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at LONDONDERRY to land Mail Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, expeditiously, comfortably and cheaply by any other route of line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Jan. 20, BRITANNIA.	Saturday, Jan. 13.
Saturday, Feb. 17, ANGLIA.	Saturday, Jan. 20.
Saturday, Jan. 6, COLUMBIA.	Saturday, Jan. 27.
Saturday, Jan. 13, AUSTRALIA.	Saturday, Feb. 3.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Londonderry:

First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's Office, No. 7 Broadway.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

6,000 tons burden—2,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, sailing at Cork Harbor next day.

OCEANIC ..... Jan. 13, 4 P. M.
ATLANTIC ..... Jan. 20, 1½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in the midship section, where the motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for their friends in the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN),

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. T. E. FREEMAN, Jan. 17, at 11½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 24, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. J. CRAPPON, Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITEHEAD, Feb. 7, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN, Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PICK, Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway), $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 69 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

EGYPT, GEORGIA, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 A. M.
ERIN, LAWSON, Saturday, Jan. 20, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London-derry: Cabin, $75 and $85, currency; Steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday, Jan. 13, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP ..... Saturday, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ..... Saturday, Jan. 27, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS ..... Saturday, Feb. 3, 12 M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$28
To London	80	To London	32
To Paris	90	To Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons who may wish to send for their friends, at the lowest rates payable in currency.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON ..... Saturday, Jan. 13
VILLE DE PARIS ..... Saturday, Jan. 20
PEREIRE ..... Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT ..... Saturday, Feb. 24

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin ..... $125 | Second cabin $75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of London docks, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, NEW-GRANADA AND PERU.

Steamers leave 12th and 27th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 18.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CORNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan; also connecting at Panama with the steamer for South Pacific ports. Freight for transhipment will be received until 4 P. M. of Jan. ——.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1872, for Japan and China, touching at Yokohama. Freight and all further information, apply at the Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 29th of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE ..... Jan. 29
ERIE, Capt. E. L. THELBERGER ..... Feb. 29
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. C. E. SLOCUM ..... March 29

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and sail at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. H. GARRISON, Agent, No. 1 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sick. (via Nassau.) Jan. 11.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. Morton, Jan. 18.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, (via Nassau.) Jan. 25.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 4 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only), Friday, Jan. 12
CITY OF MERIDA, Wednesday, Jan. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only), Wed., Jan. 31
CITY OF MEXICO, ... Sunday, Feb. 11

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEJANDRE & SONS, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sick, will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from difficulties of baggage, of travelling, respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in visiting parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Aigle, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS. THURSDAYS. AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 11, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. FRIEND, SATURDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

H. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 5 Wall-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 41 and 43 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the steamers and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 29 Broadway. GODEON YONGE, Agent G. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

INLAND ROUTE TO FLORIDA.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER LIZZIE BAKER

will leave Fernandina every MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock for BRUNSWICK AND ST. MARYS, GA.,

FERNANDINA AND JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,

connecting at Jacksonville with BROOK'S LINE OF STEAMERS for Green Cove, Tocoi, Palatka, Enterprise, Mellonville and other landings on St. Johns River.

RETURNING,

will leave Jacksonville TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 12 o'clock, M., arriving in Savannah WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. All intermediate landings omitted on this trip, except Darien.

For through tickets apply to agents in New-York of the Savannah steam-ship lines.

JOHN P. ROBERTSON, Agent, Savannah, Ga.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, of situations; one as good cook, the other as chambermaid and seamstress; or would take both, excellent laundresses; having lived together, would prefer it; references. Call at No. 321 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELlent nurse; can cut and fit children's clothes; has three years' City references from last employer. Call or address for a few days (Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable woman and excellent laundresses; would prefer to do her own ironing, and all kinds of fine work done up in best manner, or chamber-maid and fine washing; good testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 127 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable German girl (Parisian); as dress and mantua maker and lady's maid; understands cutting and fitting, hair-dressing, &c.; good City references. Can be seen at 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; good bread-baker; cooks as willing to do the same washing; no objection to the country; well recommended. Address 10 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable woman as first-class cook; has no objection to a private boarding-house; best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 321 3d-av., in fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook; is a good baker; family in the City; is a good baker; will assist in plain washing; has good City references. Call at No. 229 West 26th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable young girl as competent waitress, or would do chamber work; experienced; references on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at No. 206 3d-av., near 18th-st., in fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman as competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up from its birth; is a good sewer; no objection to the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 125 West 27th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTestant girls, one as nurse and chamber-maid, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best of references. Call or address for two days Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as nurse; willing to assist in washing; is an excellent bread, cake and pastry baker; best of City reference. Call or address for two days Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av.

EMPLOYERS IN SEARCH OF FIRST Class German, French, American or Irish help, of every description, can be suited immediately, at WALKER'S, No. 178 6th-av., over drug store.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as laundress; understands French finishing and doing up of fine muslins; best of City references from last places. Apply at No. 345 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as seamstress and nurse, or chamber-maid and waiting; first-class reference from last place. Call at No. 115 West 29th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable French girl to take care of an infant or grown children; has the best of references; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 241 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of a lady from the north; no objection to light chamber-work; first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 140 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 37th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FAMILY seamstress and attend to growing children, in a Protestant family; prefers a home to extra wages; can give excellent reference from last situation. Call for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable young woman, as first-class cook; good bread and pastry; no objection to the country; best of City references. Call at No. 222 West 29th-st., first floor.

S. & E. V. ODELL,

Supply employers in the City or country with reliable

SERVANTS,

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC,

NO. 105 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth, and bring it up by the bottle; best of City references; apply for 3d, 7th and 8th-avs., near 21st-st., in fancy-store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 137 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND economical woman, a situation as cook in a private family; the best City references from her last place. Call at No. 526 7th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A respectable woman and first-class cook; soups of all kinds; pastry, cream, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker; best City references. Call at 226 4th-av.

EMPLOYERS PROMPTLY SUITED with first-class German, French, English, American or Irish servants for every capacity. WALKER'S, No. 178 6th-av., over drug store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable woman as first-class laundress; understands fluting; best of City references. Call at No. 66 Greenwich-av., corner Bank-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, A situation; is capable to take full charge of an infant or growing children; has unexceptionable City reference. No. 103 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent respectable girl as cook, wash and iron in a small private family; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 224 East 26th-st., one door of stairs up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ELDERly American lady as monthly or invalid nurse; has had many years' experience; is thorough, competent and faithful. Call at No. 416 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; best City references. Call at No. 308 West 37th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED woman as first-class cook, or good laundress; best City references. Call from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 129 West 32d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A PLACE as nurse; will do washing for herself and baby; no objections to the country; good City references. Inquire at French Office, No. 407 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; best of City references. Call at No. 325 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Howe's machines. Apply at present employer's, No. 224 2d-av.

COLORED SERVANTS.

First-class cooks, chamber-maids, waiters, laundresses, nurses, coachmen; constantly on hand. Well-skilled Agency, SYDNEY T. JOHNSON, President, No. 157 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 316 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK and to assist in washing; excellent references. Apply at 111 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; good City references. At French Office, No. 407 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent nurse; best City references. Apply for two days at No. 62 7th-av., in fancy-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl; would listen at nurse for children; also, willing to assist in dressing; would do light work; willing to go out of the City; best of City references. Call or address EMPLOYMENT AND INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress, or to assist in dressing and undressing; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 14 5th-st., near Bond-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERT FAMILY seamstress, families preferred; will go out by the day; or if wanted, will take work home; excellent hand at fine work; best of City references. Call or address 146 Sullivan, between Bleecker and 4th-sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation in a small private family, to do good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; three years' references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 426 Tenth-av., between 30th and 37th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best of references; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 230 West 35th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 24 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, a situation in a good family to work at chamber-work; good City references. Call at No. 204 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as lady's maid and seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; and has unexceptionable City references. Apply at 122 East 44th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant; young woman as competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up from its birth; is a good sewer; no objection to the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 155 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family by a Protestant woman; understands all kinds of meats, soups, deserts and pastry; two years' best City references from last place. Apply at No. 128 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as excellent cook; understands her business thoroughly; soups, meats, poultry, game; good baker; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, washing to do at her house; linens done in the best manner; also, fine laces; can be sent for out by the day, washing or house-cleaning. Call at or address No. 236 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class seamstress; is an expert cutter and fitter, and experienced operator; unexceptionable City references. Address for two days, 210, 10 East 20th-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of children and sew. Call at present employer's, No. 155 Lexington-av., near 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress, or to assist in dressing and undressing children and do sewing in the City; best references. Call or address LENA BELOW, No. 614 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City references. Call at 376 East Broadway; country or town.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 106 Tribune Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as first-class coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches; has lived five years with a family in England; the best of City references given; no objection to the country. Address D. H., No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, in harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a middle-aged man; has the best of references and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom and good steady City driver; best of City recommendation. Address E. L., No. 33 Union-square, in care of Mr. Neilson, harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man; has no children; is thoroughly competent to take the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; can furnish first-class City reference as to capability. Call or address No. 60 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable young colored man, as waiter in a private family, or to drive for a doctor; has had considerable experience; good City references. Can be seen at No. 320 6th-av., over drug store.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUAtion; is a first-class driver; has the best of references. Call or address Mr. Simmons, harness maker, No. 19 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG respectable man as porter, or to do general work in a store; speaks German, French and English. Address No. 108 East 12th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman in the country; best references. Call or address R. G., No. 8 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH man, a situation as first-class waiter or butler in a private family; good reference. Address Y., No. 126 West 10th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a Protestant man, single; first-class City references. Address J. D., Box No. 128 Tribune Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family; best City reference. Call or address E. W., No. 422 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom; is an Englishman; married; has no incumbrance; can furnish references as regards qualifications and character; has lived last as first COACHMAN, private stable No. 19 West 46th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GERMAN, with small family, a situation as janitor. Address EMANUEL M. SEULTZ, (Missionary Five Points House of Industry), No. 18 Worth-st. Good references.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a colored man; understands the care of horses and will give good reference from present employer. Address COACHMAN, No. 12 West 31st-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN a wholesale or retail hardware store; has had seven years' experience in the business; can give good City reference from last employer. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 188 Tribune Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WAITRESS WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business in every particular; best City reference required. Apply at No. 822 Madison-av., between 42d and 43d sts., from 9 to 11 A. M., Jan. 11, 1872.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; must be sober, with good City reference. Call, before 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 42 West 31st-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron; also, a chamber-maid, that will assist with the washing and ironing in a private family. Apply, after 10 o'clock, at No. 313 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO MAKE himself generally useful in a book-store; wages $5 per week. Address in handwriting, inclosing references, A. L. P., Box No. 120 Tribune Office.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS; ONE WHO understands her work perfectly, and is also willing to assist in light chamber-work. Apply at No. 16 East 42d-st., from 9 to 12.

WANTED—A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid; English, Scotch, or German, preferred; good references required. Apply at No. 5 East 30th-st., between 10 and 1 today.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Sale of female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, strictly honorable. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 42d-st. and 4th-av.

8.00 A. M. Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Louis.

10.30 A. M. Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M. Express for Albany and Troy.

2.45 P. M. Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.

4.00 P. M. Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

5.30 P. M. Express, with sleeping-cars for Washington, Cape May and Canadaigua.

8.00 P. M. Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo. Leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.

11.00 P. M. Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 26th-st. west side, as heretofore.

C. H. HENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave Jamaica as follows:

8.00 A. M. Greenport mail train.

10.00 A. M. Hempstead Plain Express.

1.00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays)

4.00 P. M. Express for Rockaway, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.

5.30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hunterspoint.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamer leaves Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamer leaves Peck-slip for New-Haven at 8:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ELEGANT TEETLEBEE HIGHES BY KIMBALL and other first-class makers.

A. P. HATES, No. 1,186 Broadway, near Marcy.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE, cheap; one fast horse, 5 years old, warranted sound; one gray mare, 6 years, a good roadster; one black mare, 10 years, and a pacer; in going order; also, a pair of fast horses, over Fulton Bank, in Mr. HILL.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN!! WELSH PONY, 5 years imported, 42 inches, very stylish and kind, with basket phaeton if required; also a team of the smallest chestnut horses ever imported, 44 inches, forty-four inches high, six years old, sound and kind, warranted. Apply at private stable, 151 East 26th-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS, ROBES AND SLEIGH-BELLS in great variety, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

SEAL-SKIN CAPS, $5.—LADIES' AND Children's Fur and Cloth Caps, Robes & cost price. WEBBER, the Furrier, 678 4th-av. and 456 4th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A LARGE BAY horse. Apply at No. 38 Silver, before 11 A. M. or between 4 and 6 P. M.

FINE GREY THOROUGH-BRED FOR SALE, a bargain; of all chestnut sorrel, 16 hands, 7 years, 150 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

OPPORTUNITY RARELY EQUAL.—A gentleman and lady of culture can find admirable accommodations (entire second floor, parlor and bedrooms), with best board in private family of English origin; terms moderate. Address OPPORTUNITY, Uptown Advertisement Office, No. 548 West 32d-st.

No. 214 WEST 38TH-ST.—A PRIVATE American family have finely-furnished rooms and hall rooms, with board; three-minute horse cars, 6th-av. and Broadway; two-time meals; neighborhood unexceptionable; references.

TENTH-ST., EAST, NO. 102.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, suitable for families or parties of gentlemen; table first class; house has all modern improvements; also, one single room; references given and required.

HURON HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY and 26th-st.; freshly furnished, most accessible location in the City; rooms en suite, or single, with or without board; very favorable terms to permanent parties. Looking fit and upward.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NO. 490 4th-av. (Murray Hill).—This new and elegantly furnished house has a few suites and single rooms vacant, offering extra inducements for transient and permanent guests. W. L. FISH.

NO. 25 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, COLONADE ROW, OPPOSITE ASTOR LIBRARY.—Furnished rooms for families and gentlemen, with or without board; table boarders taken. References exchanged.

WHITNEY HOUSE, SOUTH-EAST CORner of Broadway and Thirty-first, first block above Stewart's.—Suites of rooms with bath, &c., attached; also single rooms for gentlemen at reasonable prices.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT rooms with excellent board, for families and single persons, at No. 176 Bleecker-st., six blocks west of Broadway.

GREAT HOTEL CENTRE.—BROADway, 25th and 26th sts., New-York. Strictly first-class; $2 per day; $12 per week. GEO. SLOCUM, LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 425 WEST 29TH-ST.—HANDSOME ly furnished room, with good board, to gentleman or gentleman and wife; terms $14 to $18 for two. Location first-class.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway; elegant suites of rooms, with or without private bath; also single rooms.

TWO LARGE NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, on second and third floors, with excellent board; ample closet room, warm halls; pleasant home. No. 45 St. Mark's-place.

NO. 46 WEST 27TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6TH AVS.—Furnished rooms to let, large and small, with or without board; terms moderate. References exchanged.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, near Broadway.—Rooms, New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite or single, from $4 to $20 per week.

NO. 107 WEST 41ST-ST.—A PRIVATE family, owning house, will rent one or two nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences, with or without board.

5TH-AV., NO. 78.—DOUBLE ROOMS, SINGle, for gentlemen; also, single rooms or parlor floor; private table if desired. References.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 213, EAST.—Large front room and bed-room, with board; also, single room.

NO. 6 WEST 28TH-ST., NEXT TO 5TH-av., an elegantly-furnished suite of rooms, second floor front; suitable for gentleman and wife.

A NICE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM for single gentlemen; first-class house and location; rent, $3 per week. Apply at No. 316 East 10th-st.

NO. 15 WEST 11TH-ST.—ROOMS WITH first-class board for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—FRONT ROOM, southern exposure, with board for one or two gentlemen. References.

MURRAY HILL.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let elegantly-furnished rooms, with board; private table; references exchanged. 19 East 40th-st.

TO LET—FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING, one large furnished room on second floor. Apply at No. 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE DESIRE a furnished room, on the second floor, with first-class board, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; private table; location between 14th and 34th sts. and Lexington and 4th avs. Prefer a friend. Address, stating particulars, A. J. M., No. 79 Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 4 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH).

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

NO. 229 MADISON-AV.

School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 275 BROADWAY.—Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., as used in the best business houses. Private seats secured this month without extra charge.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 575 BROADWAY.—A short course of bright instruction and rapid improvement, worth more than years of dull plodding and no results.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 575 BROADWAY.—500 students qualified in 1871; all quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Call and see improvements.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M.A., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK-ON-THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MME. de SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (late Mrs. Oates, Rochester's) English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 861 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term commences Feb. 5.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—MR. WM. W. NEWELL, daily instructor in Harvard, takes a few pupils. No. 120 East 34th-st., refers to President Eliot, &c.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill on the Hudson. Z. R. BRADLEY, Graduate West Point, Principal.

MRS. JONSON'S AND MISS AGNES M. JONES' French and English Home School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 38th-st.

PENNING

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Hall's "Temporary Retirement" Thought to be Permanent.

Tweed Not to Go to Albany Until His Counsel Advise It.

The Acting Mayor—Connolly's Whereabouts—Mayor Hall to Visit His Country Seat at Millburn—An Interview with Tweed.

THE ACTING MAYOR.

His Visitors Yesterday—Mayor Hall's Probable Retirement—What Mr. Cochrane Says.

Acting Mayor COCHRANE, who, in accordance with the proclamation of the temporarily retired Mayor, is to act in such capacity for "at least a week," arrived at the Mayor's office before noon of yesterday, and assumed the new duties which have been imposed upon him. He remained there until 4 o'clock, and was waited upon by a large number of his personal friends and City officials. Among the callers were Commissioners AGNEW and KANE, of the Department of Docks; Judge FITHIAN, President OTTO T. HALL, Mr. C. C. PINCKNEY, and others, of the Board of Assistant Aldermen; Mr. FALCONER, and other members of the Board of Aldermen, and an array of gentlemen who looked as if the object of their calling was to get favoring nods from the Acting Mayor. Nods which, in the event of Mayor HALL's resignation being made permanent, it was hoped would result in securing places for the recipients of the recognition. The Mayor *pro tem* received all callers with politeness and talked very freely in regard to public matters, but was guardedly non-committal relative to the probability of the Mayor's retirement being made permanent. Then the temporary withdrawal of Mayor HALL from his office is designed to signify an early and full relinquishment of the office of Mayor was very generally believed, and it was hinted that the change might take place before the close of the present week. In the meantime Mayor HALL is understood to be engaged in the pursuit of private business and domestic happiness, partly in this City and party over the border in the State of New-Jersey.

WHAT GEN. COCHRANE SAYS.

In conversation yesterday the acting Mayor stated it to be his belief that A. OAKEY HALL would not resume his position in the Mayor's chair. He thought, he said, that this was a preliminary step to a total resignation. On being questioned regarding his power of appointment, the General stated that as the case at present stood he had very little power, none, indeed, at all, but that should he become Mayor by reason of the resignation of Mr. HALL, in his appointments he would fairly discriminate between the two parties, Democratic and Republican. He said he was a Republican, but that being elected on the reform ticket, he considered himself under an obligation to take men from both parties so long as they were capable. Gen. COCHRANE is under the impression that the Legislature will legislate both himself and the new Board of Aldermen out of office.

The Mayor in Seclusion.

A rumor was prevalent throughout the City yesterday, that Mayor HALL's temporary retirement from the active duties of his office was but a prelude to his permanent withdrawal. As the day were on this opinion became more widely received, and the general opinion around the City Hall was that the urgent "private affairs" to which the Mayor was so anxious to attend were of such a very pressing nature that they will probably necessitate his absence for considerably longer than one week. Many inquiries were made for the wily Mayor, and as all those who professed to know anything of his whereabouts seemed to think that his private affairs had most strangely carried him to his Summer retreat in New-Jersey. A TIMES reporter last night paid a visit to HALL'S country-house in Millburn, a village some six or seven miles south of Orange. The Summer retreat of the Mayor is a remarkably agreeable residence, being a handsome frame-house, standing in an eleven-acre lot, with shrubbery and brushwood in profusion. Upon ringing the bell, the reporter was told, in broken Dutch, by the gardener, the sole occupant of the retreat, that Mr. OAKEY HALL had not been in Millburn since last September; but, from what he, the gardener, had learned from Mr. HALL'S father, he thought it extremely probable that Mr. HALL would pay a visit to his country-seat this morning, or, at all events, in the course of a few days.

Mayor Hall's Bank Account.

It was stated in yesterday's *Tribune* that Mayor HALL'S long-searched for account had been found at last in the Manhattan Bank, No. 40 Wall-street, and that it was in the possession of Gen. BARLOW. A TIMES' reporter called at the bank yesterday morning, and was informed by the cashier that the statement was incorrect. "We should have been very glad to have invested Mayor HALL'S money for him," said the cashier, "if he had only favored us with it."

TWEED AND CONNOLLY.

Tweed Interviewed—He is in the Hands of His Lawyers—What O'Donovan Rossa Says as to Tweed's Seat—Connolly's Whereabouts.

WM. M. TWEED was visited by a TIMES reporter yesterday, at his office, No. 52 Duane-street.

"Mr. TWEED," said the reporter, "I have a question to ask you." "I won't answer any questions," said the "Boss" with decision. "I want to learn whether you intend to go to Albany." "That is for my counsel to say. I am entirely in their hands. I will not tell you," said Mr. TWEED, with a smile, adding, "not wishing at the same time to be discourteous to the Press."

"I am sorry that I am not able to learn whether or not you are to leave to-night, as I shall be put to some trouble to find out," said the reporter.

"Well," said Mr. TWEED, "aside from the question as to my final action, I don't think you need go to much trouble to-night to learn whether I have left for Albany." As the reporter turned to leave, TWEED'S son, RICHARD, who was in the office, smiled, and Mr. TWEED was bowing as the door closed.

Mr. O'DONOVAN ROSSA, in a conversation with a TIMES reporter on Tuesday night, said that he had left his case almost entirely in the hands of the Committee of Seventy, and that he entertained strong hope of their gaining the victory in the contest. He believed firmly that he would have had at many votes as TWEED on the day of election, had fair play been shown at the polls. He instanced the personal maltreatment which he had received on the day of the election as an example of the high-handed outrages which had been committed by TWEED'S gang of roughs. While in Albany, he said, he had noticed that a number of Republicans were in favor of TWEED being allowed to take his seat quietly. There were, he said, about a dozen of these Tammany Republicans in the Legislature.

A prominent Tammany politician, and a warm friend of TWEED'S, told the reporter that TWEED would not go to Albany until he was certain of the temper of the Legislature.

MR. CONNOLLY'S RETIREMENT.

It is believed that Mr. CONNOLLY'S place of retirement is at the house of his nephew, CHAS. M. CONNOLLY, at Fort Washington. It was said by friends of CONNOLLY, yesterday, that he is keeping out of the way for the present to avoid the sudden springing upon him of orders of arrest and bench-warrants, on civil suits and Grand Jury indictments.

The Department of Public Works.

The examination of the books and documents in the Department of Public Works, by the Subcommittee appointed by the Committee of Seventy, is going on under the direction of Mr. JOHN L. BATTERSHALL. It will be continued from day to day, but no report will be made until about the 1st of February.

A Suit for Slander—Deputy-Sheriff Keese Wants $5,000 from Morgan Jones.

Deputy-Sheriff MARTIN L. KEESE has brought a suit for slander against MORGAN JONES for having called him a bounty-jumper at a public meeting in Tammany Hall. The damages are placed at $5,000. The affidavits in the case are quite voluminous.

THE EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

The Trade Between New-York and the Ports of the Old World During the Past Year—The Different Lines and the Number of Vessels Employed.

The year just closed has been one of prosperity, with a few exceptions, for the various lines of ocean steam-ships plying between this and foreign ports. Sketches, necessarily brief on account of the crowded state of our columns, are given below of the vessels of the principal companies engaged in the steam carrying trade between New-York and the principal sea-ports of the Old World during 1871:

The North German Lloyd, established in Bremen in 1857, employs at present the following steam-ships on the route between this port and Bremen, touching both ways at Southampton: *Bremen, New-York, Hansa, Amerika, Kaiser, Hermann, Deutschland, Weser, Rhein, Keoln, Main, Donau, Hannover, Frankfort, Strasburg.* Each of these ships is of 3,000 tons register, and 700 horse-power. Their passenger capacity is for about 300 persons each in the saloons, and 700 in the steerage. This line carried in the year just ended on sixty-eight trips 39,831 passengers from Bremen and Southampton, and 19,669 passengers on the same number of trips to Southampton and Bremen.

The importation in 1871 amounted to about 65,000 tons, consisting principally of dry goods, hardware, wines, &c., and the exportations during the same period to about 95,000 tons, consisting mostly of tobacco, cotton, provisions and breadstuffs. The North German Lloyd also maintain a regular line to Baltimore, the steam-ships *Baltimore, Berlin, Leipzig* and *Ohio*, making fortnightly trips. The Company are now building on the Clyde a number of steam-ships, the completion of which will enable them to make semi-weekly trips throughout the year between New-York and Bremen, and still further to strengthen the Baltimore line. Since the Spring of last year the Company has established also a regular mail service between Bremen, the West Indies, and by way of Aspinwall with San Francisco, and the west coast of America in general. The steam-ships *König William I., Kronprinz Frederic Wellhelm* and *Graf Bismarck* were specially built for this trade. The steamers *Von Roon* and *Graf Moltke* are soon to be added to it.

The Inman line, to Liverpool, sailing at Cork, Ireland, has during the past year had the following vessels on the route: *City of Brussels*, 3,069 tons; *City of Brooklyn*, 2,911 tons; *City of Paris*, 2,651 tons; *City of Antwerp*, 2,391 tons; *City of London*, 2,355 tons; *City of Baltimore*, 2,267 tons; *City of Washington*, 2,006 tons; *City of New-York*, 1,800 tons; *City of Dublin*, 1,938 tons; *City of Limerick*, 2,184 tons; *City of Portland*, 2,800 tons; *City of Halifax*, 1,000 tons; and *City of Durham*, 1,000 tons. Three vessels are building on the Clyde for this line to be called the *City of Chester*, the *City of Richmond*, and the *City of Montreal*. The vessels of this line carried 10,400 cabin and steerage passengers during the year, and landed at this port 21,000 passengers.

The Cunard line has done a large business during the past year. The public are familiar with the names of its vessels and their magnificent accommodations. The *Algeria, Russia, Java, Calabria* and *Abyssinia*, from this port, and the *Samaria, Scotia, Africa, Algeria* and *Persia*, from Boston, have made regular trips, carrying large numbers of passengers and valuable freights.

The new line, the White Star, since March has had three vessels on the route between New-York, Cork and Liverpool—the *Oceanic*, the *Atlantic* and the *Baltic*. They are all iron vessels, built at Belfast by HARLAND & WOLFF. The *Oceanic* made her first voyage in March, and since then has made eight voyages. The *Atlantic* made her first voyage in June, and is now on her seventh voyage. The *Baltic* made her first voyage in September, making the passage to New-York in eight days, three hours and forty minutes, (apparent time,) and on her return made the voyage in eight days, fifteen hours and thirty-eight minutes, (mean time.) The *Oceanic*, the pioneer ship of this line, on her second voyage made the passage in eight days, seven hours and twenty-eight minutes, and steamed 100 miles more than the shortest route that can be taken. This line has three new iron steamers nearly ready for sea. They are called the *Celtic*, the *Republic* and the *Adriatic*.

The steamers of the Anchor line are the following: *Assadia, Alexandria, Anglia, Assyria, Australia, Britannia, California, Caledonia, Cambria, Columbia, Dacian, Dunaish, Europa, Dorian, Europa, Geneva, India, Iowa, Ismailia, Italia, Livonia, Olympia, Macedon, Messina, Napoli, Rome, Scandinavia, Scotia, Sidonian, Spartan, Trinacria, Trojan, Tyrian, Valetia, Venezia* and *Victoria*. The steamers of the line have made 118 trips during the year. The total number of passengers that they have brought to this port during the year was 24,456, and 7,181 have been carried in the opposite direction. Four new steamers are being built for this line, two of 4,000 tons burden each and two of 3,500 tons each. In addition to the regular Atlantic line between New-York and Glasgow, the Company has a fleet of steamers from the various Mediterranean ports to New-York, bringing fruits of all kinds, marble, &c. During the year the Anchor line had consigned to it ten steamers and sixteen sailing vessels, which were dispatched to different British ports.

The Hamburg-American Packet Company owns the following steamers: *Allemannia, Hammonia, Cimbria, Holsatia, Westphalia, Silesia,* and *Thuringia*. Each is of about 3,500 tons burden. They have also a line between Hamburg, Havana and New-Orleans, using the vessels *Germania, Vandalia* and *Saxonia*, of about 3,400 tons each; and three vessels plying between Hamburg, the West Indies and Aspinwall, namely, the *Borussia*, the *Bavaria*, and the *Teutonia*, of about 2,500 tons each. The steamers of the New-York and Hamburg line run weekly, leaving Hamburg every Wednesday, Havre every Saturday, and New-York every Tuesday, touching at Plymouth and Cherbourg on the trip from New-York for the landing of passengers, mails and specie for England and France. During the year the steamers made forty-six regular trips between Hamburg and New-York, a few trips having fallen out during the Winter months. Besides these, the steamers of the New-Orleans line made six extra trips during the Summer months. The number of passengers forwarded was, from Hamburg and Havre to New-York, 4,196 in the cabin and 24,471 in the steerage, making a total of 28,667; from New-York to Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, 2,011 in the cabin and 3,549 in the steerage, making a total of 5,560. Besides the passengers, the steamers carried about 50,000 tons merchandise from Europe to New-York, and about 65,000 tons merchandise from New-York to Hamburg. The Company are now building two new steamers, the *Prussia* and the *Pomerania*, for the New-York line, and one, the *Franconia*, for the West India and New-Orleans line. The steamers on the New-Orleans line run monthly, touching at Havre, Santander and Havana. The steamers on the Hamburg and West India line also run monthly, touching at Grenada, Havre, St. Thomas, Laguayra, Puerto Cabello, Curacoa, Santa Marta, Savadilla and Aspinwall on the outward trip, returning via Curacoa, Puerto Cabello, Laguayra, Trididad, (Port Spain,) Plymouth and Havre to Hamburg, taking passengers and freight to and from all these places.

The National line has the following ships: *Spain*, 5,150 tons; *England*, 4,150 tons; *Egypt*, 5,150 tons; *The Queen*, 4,670 tons; *Italy*, 4,340 tons; *Erin*, 4,330 tons; *France*, 4,300 tons; *Helvetia*, 4,020 tons; *Denmark*, 3,724 tons; *Pennsylvania*, 3,220 tons; *Holland*, 3,847 tons; *Virginia*, 3,240 tons. There is now building the *Greece*, of 4,500 tons, and the *Canada*, of 4,500 tons. The number of trips made during the year was 132. The number of passengers carried was 33,115 to New-York and 3,820 outward bound; total, 36,935. Of the cargo carried, 124,349 tons was to this port and 285,622 tons was from it, making a total of 409,971 tons.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam-ship Company have the following steamers: *Mississippi, Minnesota, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming*, all of large capacity, ranging from 3,100 to 3,700 tons measurement, and carrying large cargoes, say about 5,000 bales cotton each. They also have room for a large number of steerage passengers from Liverpool, at times bringing from that port over 1,000 passengers by one steamer. Their saloons can comfortably accommodate 65 passengers. They are building two more steamers, to be called the *Dakota* and *Montana*, which, they think, will be as fast as any steamers now in the trade. The number of passengers carried from Liverpool and Queenstown to New-York is as follows: Steerage, 28,149; cabin, 2,160; from New-York to Liverpool and Queenstown, 4,572 steerage, 2,407 cabin.

The Genoa-Venezuela Company has the following steamers: *Perseire*, 3,014 tons; *Ville de Paris*, 3,014 tons; *St. Laurent*, 2,900 tons; *Washington*, 3,000 tons. The *Lafayette*, it will be remembered, was burned at her dock in Havre not long since. Owing to the war and the events in Paris, the steamers ran at irregular intervals until June, when the regular fortnightly service was resumed, since which time nineteen passages each way have been made. Having been built expressly for passenger traffic, the amount of cargo carried by the boats of this line is comparatively small. The average cargo capacity is 400 tons. The Company are at present contemplating several additional trips, in order to run a weekly instead of, as at present, a fortnightly service.

The Baltic Lloyd Steam-ship Company have had two steamers on the route, the *Humboldt* and the *Franklin*, each of 2,000 tons burden. They have three more building; the *Adolph*, the *Germania* and the *Washington*, each of 2,400 to 2,500 tons. Their route is from Stettin, on the Baltic, to New-York, via Copenhagen and Christiansand, Norway. This is a new line, the first trip having been made in July last. In five trips they have carried nearly 3,000 passengers to this port.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Central Bank Difficulty.

The case of SILAS B. DUTCHER, assignee of the Central Bank of Brooklyn, against T. G. QUEVEDO, came on in the City Court yesterday. It is an action brought to recover $17,000, principal and interest, on a promissory note claimed to have been given by the defendant to Mr. FRUYE, President of the Central Bank, in 1869. The defendant admits the making of the note, but says that he had no idea that he was signing any such note, as that set forth in the complaint; that he never received any consideration whatever for said note, and that it was obtained by false and fraudulent misrepresentations.

The Water Commissioners.

The Water Commissioners met yesterday, when Mr. R. J. LOWERE, from the Construction Committee, presented a report recommending that the proposals for the building of the reservoir at Hempstead be rejected. Mr. ADAMS and Mr. KIRKWOOD, the statements reported against the acceptance of any of the propositions before the Board, on account of the high prices demanded by the parties tendering. The expense of excavation should not, in their opinion, exceed fifty-five cents per cubic yard. Of the five proposals received, Messrs. KINGSLEY & KENNEY is the lowest. If the item of excavation in this bid be made to conform to the Engineer's estimate, viz., fifty-five cents, their bid will stand at $1,187,725, and the latter will be the lowest bid by $44,675.

The Engineers recommended that Messrs. KINGSLEY & KENNEY be given the option of accepting this modification of their proposal.

A resolution was then passed that, in case Messrs. KINGSLEY & KENNEY accept the proposal, as recommended by the Engineers, the proper officers be directed to prepare and execute the contract.

Brief Items.

Officer THOMAS F. BRYAN, of the Third Precinct Police, was yesterday, dismissed the force for absence from his post.

JOHN D. COCKS was authorized by Judge PRATT, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, to cancel all contracts of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, of which he is receiver, by refunding the money thus for paid upon the policies.

The Park Commissioners have fixed the boundaries of the district to be assessed for the grading of Degraw-street. The President was authorized to issue a warrant to collect the assessments for laying out and opening the highway from Prospect Park toward Coney Island.

Yesterday morning the tenement-house, No. 129 Ewen-street, E. D., was discovered to be on fire, but the flames were soon extinguished. From the fact that matches were strewed about the place where the fire originated, it is supposed that incendiaries have been at work.

The jury in the case of WILLIAM ARTHUR against JOHN A. GRAVOLD and others, to recover $45,000, money loaned by the plaintiff to the Iron Mountain Company, of Lake Champlain, have returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $21,122 96, the whole amount claimed, with interest.

Rev. HENRY POWERS, the pastor of the Elm-place Congregational Church, has tendered his resignation and the Society has accepted it. The Ecclesiastical Council, however, declined, but held a meeting yesterday, at which his resignation was accepted. Mr. POWERS' reasons are that he has not been successful in his ministrations.

Stokes in the Tombs.

The prisoner STOKES seems to continue to take matters with remarkable coolness. He is generally cheerful, and talks as freely and apparently as unconcernedly as though he were in his apartments at the Hoffman House. He is supplied with every comfort, his meals are sent from a restaurant, for, although the prison fare has been greatly improved lately, STOKES is, of course, too fastidious to be satisfied with it. The prison officials all ridicule the idea of his committing suicide, although he has intimated to them on more over that he could find plenty of facilities for doing so if he chose, but he says "things are going on all right." Such a thought evidently never enters his mind. He would appear to have a large number of acquaintances, and has a great many visitors. He brokes in very attractive to him, and generally visits him several times during the day, as also do his counsel in turns.

Coroner YOUNG wished to obtain legal advice before returning the verdict of the jury to the District-Attorney. Until he shall do so, STOKES remains in his custody, and should an application be made for bail, the Coroner, of course, will refuse to grant it. The fact that the jury sat the inquest were three hours in making up their verdict excites some surprise. They used thirteen sheets of foolscap before they wrote one to suit them.

The Story of Stokes Having Shot Mackenhaus Untrue.

The story of a bar-keeper at the Hoffman House, about a quarrel between STOKES and MARKHAM, in which the latter was shot or threatened with shooting by STOKES, about a year ago, could not be corroborated by a TIMES reporter, who made inquiry.

Department of Public Instruction.

The Board of School Commissioners met yesterday, Commissioner WOOD in the chair. The Chairman claimed credit for the Department for an alleged saving of $1,028,567. A sum of $9,616,187 had been apportioned to the Department during the past three years, but they only expended $7,629,600. Mr. WOOD noticed some improvements which had recently been introduced in the system of primary education, and referred to the Normal School as an institution of which they might justly be proud. He spoke of the recently adopted plan of official inspection of the schools by the Commissioners, and said that it was generally conceded that the evening schools was, that they did not pay for the time and labor expended on them. There was something radically wrong in the system, and he hoped the matter would be thoroughly examined into.

Mr. BENJAMIN SMITH was re-elected President of the Board for the year.

The Committee on Supplies reported that they had awarded the contract for the ensuing year to HENRY H. SALES, his bid of $1,020 being the lowest of the three sent in.

The Committee to Normal College and Evening Schools presented the report of THOMAS HUNTER, President of the Normal College, for the year 1871.

The Training-School, of St. Mark's-place, numbers 260 pupils, and about twenty-five pupil teachers per week from the Normal College have practiced in it since its organization.

In the Normal School, the average attendance for the past year has been 969.

Third-Avenue Savings Bank—The Bank Still Meeting All Demands.

Yesterday was the eighth day of the run on the Third-avenue Savings Bank. Very little excitement was observed around the building, and nothing appeared that would warrant the sensational reports published by some local newspapers. Something less than $70,000 was withdrawn by depositors up to the closing of the bank-doors at 3 o'clock. The number of fresh deposits made during the day showed a marked increase. About $100,000 was paid in to the bank on bond and mortgage, so that during the present week the amount of cash paid into the bank has exceeded that drawn out. According to the usual Wednesday custom the bank doors were last evening opened at 6 o'clock for two hours' business, and all those persons who were in the building when the time for closing on 3 o'clock and had received checks were admitted first. About $50,000 was withdrawn during these two hours, making in all $1,250,000 payed out during the eight days' run.

Bottom Meeting at Newtown, Long Island—Dishonest Expenditures Denounced.

A meeting under the auspices of the Taxpayers' Association of Newtown, Long Island, took place last night. Mr. WM. H. FARMAN presided. The Chairman referred to the investigation of the charges against the Trustees and Constables, now in progress before the Board of Supervisors, and said that measures should be taken looking to a reform in local affairs, as he knew the taxes were recklessly and dishonestly expended.

Mr. FRASER, counsel for the tax-payers, said that one of the justices bills here, under examination had been cut down on appeals from $1,700 to $400. If, said he, a public officer can make more money by robbing the people and violating his oath of office, than by honestly discharging his duty, a sad state of affairs exists. The Executive Committee reported that as far as they could ascertain the amount of the town debt was over half a million dollars, nearly all of which debt was contracted within the last year or two.

The meeting then adjourned.

The German Republicans.

The German Republican Central Committee for 1872 will meet for organization on the 19th inst.

The German Republicans of the First Assembly District have elected the following officers: President, Ch. Steinhauer; Vice-President, A. Bayer; Secretary, Wm. Fischer; Treasurer, P. Vandenberg.

The German Republicans of the Second Assembly District have elected the following officers: President, Dr. Weinhardt; Vice-President, Col. Duchesne; Secretary, Phil. Beis; Treasurer, George Mayer.

The German Republicans of the Third Assembly District have elected the following officers: President, H. Krueger; Vice-President, Wm. Bandel; Secretary, Ch. Oest; Treasurer, F. Bandel Birch.

The Eleventh Assembly District German Republicans have elected the following officers: President, Mr. Loeder; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Rittenotte and Leiedt.

The Tiventh Assembly District Republicans have elected the following officers: Wm. Schlegel, President; Vice-Presidents, George Kindler and Valentine Kuss; Secretaries, William Wernheimer and Ed. Keppler; Treasurer, Daniel Hess.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Bishop PINCHNEY, of Maryland, is at the Brevoort House.

Count PHILIPPEUS, Minister from Russia to Japan, is at the Hoffman House.

Brigadier-General JAS. MCQUAIRE, of Gov. HOFFMAN'S staff, is at the Gilsey House.

We are indebted to Purser BENSEL, of the steam-ship *City of Merida*, for favors.

Hon. WILLIAM SEWARD, Jr., of Auburn, and Hon. A. S. DIVEN, of Elmira, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The library of the Temple Emanu-El was formally opened, last evening, in the lecture-room of the Temple.

Judge ISRAEL S. SPENCER, of Syracuse, and Ex-Congressman O. B. MATTESON, of Utica are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Mails per the steamer *Siberia* will close at the Post-office today at 2 o'clock P. M., instead of 11 o'clock A. M., as usual.

Commissioner SHIELDS accepted bail, yesterday, for JOHN C. BERTHOLF, who has been indicted for opening letters.

Prof. P. H. VAN DER WEYDE will lecture, to-morrow evening, before the Liberal Club, on the "Modern Theory of Heat."

Rev. THOMAS GUARD lectures this evening in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church on the "Law of Inheritance."

Some sneak-thief, Tuesday night, stole books worth $150 from the show-case of STROBRIDGE & KIRCHNER, No. 522 Broadway.

JACOB H. FRANK was committed for trial at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge of personating a Police officer.

The dead body of an infant was found, yesterday, in North River, at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, and taken to the Morgue.

THOMAS TULLY, fireman on the steamer *Magnolia*, was struck on the head yesterday by the beam of the engine and seriously injured.

LEVI P. MORTON, a well-known broker, was fined $250 by Judge BENEDICT, in the United States Court, yesterday, for non-attendance as a juror.

The citizens of the Tenth Ward hold a meeting, this evening, to organize a Ward Council, auxiliary to the New-York City Council of Political Reform.

Yesterday Judge BEDFORD'S Grand Jury, after bringing into Court about twenty indictments for minor criminal cases, adjourned until Friday next.

Company D, of the Eleventh Regiment, National Guard, Capt. FERDINAND KUHNE, gave its annual ball at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, last night.

At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Wm. P. BROOKS, a colored man, was held for examination on a charge of stealing $150, the property of LIVINIA D. SHERRS.

The German-American Reformers of Yorkville, last night, reorganized for the year by electing NICHOLAS HAAS President, and choosing delegates to the Central Committee.

The Washington Grays gave a coterie last evening at the New-York Assembly Rooms. There was a large company, including the Colonel and officers of the Eighth Regiment.

It was proven before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, that the passing of a counterfeit $5 bill by LOUIS SILBERMAN was a mistake, and the accused was accordingly discharged.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN in the case of HENRY SWOBEY, of No. 1,184 Second-avenue, and a verdict of death from injuries received by an accidental fall was rendered.

Dr. COLTON will give his third lecture and exhibition of the laughing gas for ladies, at the Cooper Institute this afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. There is no charge for admission.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of the County of New-York on the 7th instant, resolutions were passed eulogistic of the late Dr. HENRY D. BULKLEY, and expressing sympathy with his family.

The testimony and argument in the case of M. J. MURPHY, a letter carrier, charged with embezzlement, were closed, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS. The decision will probably be given today.

In the Supreme Court, Trial Term, Part 3, yesterday, the case of PATRICK DEMPSEY against GEORGE S. APPLETON, to recover $5,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution, resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

A lecture on the "Internationals" will be delivered by Mr. CHARLES MORAN, before the Political Science Class of the Evening High School, Thirteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, this evening, at 8¼ o'clock.

MICHAEL STINER surrendered himself yesterday, on an attachment for contempt of Court, alleged to have been committed in the bankruptcy case. He gave $3,000 bail to answer before Judge BLATCHFORD.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, DAVID PALMER, charged with feloniously assaulting JOHN RUSSELL, at No. 18 Baxter-street, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years and six months.

A verdict of accidental death was rendered yesterday by the Coroner's Jury in the case of HENRY JEAN, of No. 265 Second-street, who was killed by being thrown from a wagon in consequence of a collision with a street-car.

Capt. JOHN J. MOUNT was yesterday transferred to the Fourteenth Police Precinct in place of Capt. EDWARD WALKE, who was transferred to the Seventeenth Precinct to fill the place left vacant by the transfer of Capt. MOUNT.

At a meeting of the Eighth Assembly District Republican Association, last evening, it was unanimously resolved that the Executive Committee should take into consideration the desirability of organizing a Presidential Campaign Club.

In the matter of THOMAS HYSLOP, assignee of ELY HALSTACK and his wife, and ERASTUS BROWN, bankrupts, Judge BLATCHFORD yesterday denied the motion for the appointment of Mr. BROWN as receiver, and refused to dismiss the proceedings.

Frost prevailed before sunrise yesterday morning, but during the day the atmosphere was Spring-like. The thermometer at 3 A. M. 22°; 11 A. M., 40°; 3 P. M., 44°; 6 P. M., 40°. Barometer, 30.20, 30.20, 30.25, 30.30. Corresponding date last year, 18°, 19°, 23°, 26°.

At a meeting of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association, last evening, the following officers for the ensuing year were installed: President, JAMES P. TAYLOR; Vice-Presidents, CHARLES LANE and JAMES MCGUIRE, and Secretary, RICHARD SMITH.

JOSEPH P. DENTON, a driver on the Sixth-avenue Railroad, was committed, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for running over CHRISTIANA BOTCHER, aged seven, of No. 488 Fourth-avenue, and inflicting injuries which it is supposed will prove fatal.

At a meeting of the American Coterie, last evening, the following officers were elected: CHARLES A. WALKER, President; ARSON J. MOORE, Vice-President; HERMANN C. STROBEL, Recording Secretary; OTIS M. COLLIS, Corresponding Secretary, and JOHN LANG WEIHENMEYER, Treasurer.

The Atalanta Boat Club held a meeting on Tuesday evening, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, RANSOM PARKER, Jr.; Vice-President, William H. Webster; Treasurer, John King; Recording Secretary, James W. Edwards; Financial Secretary, W. G. Maitland; Captain, Russell Willcox, M. D.; Lieutenant, Leander Waterbury.

On the evening of the 1st inst., an unknown man was found insensible and with a fractured skull, beside the railroad track, near One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died. The body has been identified as that of MICHAEL GAMBON, who lived in One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, and it is supposed he received his injury by jumping from a train.

STATEN ISLAND.

The fair and festival held by the ladies of the Reformed Church at Port Richmond realized $600, which will be appropriated to the building fund of the church.

On Tuesday evening, at Stapleton, a meeting took place under the auspices of the Reform Party, and a committee of five was appointed from each township to investigate the assessments of their respective districts.

The Reform Club of the Second District of Southfield held a meeting at Clifton, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of drafting a set of resolutions, to be forwarded to Albany, to have that part of the town separated from Edgewater.

On Monday evening M. W. JOHN H. ANTHON, Grand Master of Masons, dedicated lodge-rooms erected by Benson Light Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 454, New-Brighton. The officers of the Lodge are: Bro. W. M. Whitemore, Master; Bro. F. E. Martindale, S. W.; Bro. W. M. Haw-kins, J. W.; Rev. T. M. Stephens, D. D., Bro. J. H. Roe, J. D.; Bro. C. W. Hall, Treasurer; Bro. J. H. Hawkins, Secretary; Bro. A. Taylor, Organist, and F. Kunnecott, Tiler.

The Staten Island ferry-boat *Westfield*, running to the north side of the island, was seized yesterday, and libeled, by order of District-Attorney DAVIS, of Brooklyn, and has been placed in the charge of Government officers, for non-compliance with the Steam-boat law, passed by Congress Feb. 28, 1871, and particularly for not having a steam recording gauge.

LONG ISLAND.

KATE BIRLING, of Hunter's Point, has been arrested on a charge of arson.

The Reform Committee met at Astoria last evening, and the "Committee on Amendment of the Charter" were requested to take steps for the division of Long Island City.

WARREN D. HYDE, the late ticket agent of the Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, who was arrested on a charge of embezzlement, was brought before Recorder PRAESELE, yesterday, and remanded to await an examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

There is, for the first time, about to be a cattle show in Jersey City—a cosmopolitan city disparagery.

No less than twelve cases of small-pox were reported in Newark during the forty-eight hours ending last evening.

EUGENIA LYONS, a girl fifteen years old, living on Broad-street, Newark, has been missing from her home since Monday.

Another New-York hack-driver was, yesterday, fined $20 for soliciting passengers on the Jersey City side of the river.

Councilman F. W. DIETERING, of Hoboken, died yesterday of inflammation of the lungs. He was a well-known politician.

The first depot of the West Line Railroad will be located on the Passaic River, near the upper extremity of Essex County.

A very fine hotel is being built on the Palisades, near Englewood. It has a front of 200 feet upon the river, and is to cost $150,000.

GOTLIEB HINSLEY, of Shickamaxin, was, on Monday, sentenced in the Somerset County Court to the State Prison for the term of ten years.

A movement is being made in Elizabeth to secure the passage of a Local Option law enabling the prohibition of the sale of liquor in that city.

The Burroughs case was again before the Grand Jury at Paterson, yesterday, and occupied their attention until night. The examination will be continued today.

At Deckertown, near the Pennsylvania State line, but in Sussex County, on Tuesday, Sunny BERKOLF, a resident of New-York State, attempted to commit suicide, and took a quantity of laudanum.

Ex-Mayor CHARLES PERRY, of Hoboken, who shot himself Tuesday afternoon, was still alive at 11 o'clock last night, but had not returned to consciousness from the time of the occurrence.

The tobacco manufactory of ADOLPH FERRING, in the town of Union, Hudson County, was, yesterday, seized by Deputy Collector OWSLOW, of the Internal Revenue Department, for alleged use of cancelled stamps.

The jury in the case of JASPER MYERS, drowned at Little Falls on Tuesday evening, returned a verdict of accidental drowning. The Company was censured for not protecting the banks of the canal, which are in a dangerous condition.

FREDERICK DEIBER, of Franklin-street, yesterday brought a charge against Sergeant Ryan, who is in charge of the Substation connected with the Third Precinct, of detaining money which DEIBER states he had in his possession on the 1st inst., when arrested.

The Subcommittee on the proposed consolidation of Hoboken and towns in the upper part of the county met last evening and presented the draft of a charter. It was resolved to have this draft printed and circulated among the people, to secure a general expression of opinion.

A step was yesterday taken by the New-Jersey Legislature which looks to the long and seriously needed improvement of the Delaware River, below Trenton. A resolution passed both Houses requesting the General Government to appropriate $75,000 for this work.

The first of the long list of cases against the Erie Railway for over charges, was yesterday concluded in the Passaic County Court, and a verdict given for the plaintiffs. This was a test case, and upon it 1,000 decisions rested; 124 additional cases, all of which will now be decided against the Company.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Major Charles M. Terrell is assigned to duty as Chief Pay-master in the Department of the Platte. Major James W. Ilsheim is relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota, and assigned to duty in the Department of Texas. Second Lieut. W. S. Chaplin, Fifth Artillery, has resigned. On recommendation of the Attorney-General, Major Lewis Merrill, Ninth Cavalry, will report to this city to confer with the officers of the Department of Justice. Major Merrill is now stationed at Yorkville, S. C. Lieut. John J. Hunter is ordered to Boston for duty in the Department of Dakota. Assistant Surgeon William J. Simon, to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk; Assistant Pay-master E. E. Lewis, to duty in the Philadelphia Navy-yard; Second Assistant Engineer J. A. R. Hatch, to the Sidney; Ensign H. L. Fairfax, to the Assistant Surgeon J. R. Parker is detached from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, and ordered to the Naval Hospital at New-York; Passed Assistant Surgeon W. R. Rowen from the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, and ordered to the *Worcester*; Assistant Surgeon William M. Nickerson, from the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Naval Hospital at New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 10—*Per steam-ship Idaho, for Liverpool.*—E. S. Hewitt, Alexander Hewitt, Mrs. Hewitt, Miss E. S. Hewitt, Miss Williams, Miss Williams, Master Willie Williams, Ralph Warren, Rev. Dr. Hill, Miss Ella Hill, Miss Jane, George P. Rogers, S. C. Rogers, G. W. Simpson, Mr. Bell, Mr. Bell, Mr. Bell, Mr. Gardiner, Miss E. Crowe, W. R. Cosgrove, Jr., Wm. Moser, Jr., George C. Seofield, R. V. D. Mellick, M. M. Hind, Mrs. Hind and 3 children.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 10—*Per steam-ship Oceanic, from Liverpool.*—F. Bullivant, Miss F. Bullivant, T. Fox, T. F. Wilson, Chas. F. Childs, Mrs. Childsy and child, Mr. Lathrop and wife, Ben. Walker, Jr., Edward J. Jacques, Edward J. Bingham, Mr. Sherwell, wife and child, James Rawlinson, Mr. Rawlinson, O. J. Jaques, T. Byers, R. H. Curry and wife, Col. Marine and wife, Walter A. Watts and wife, Miss Mary Watts, Master Walter Watts, Harry V. Noonan, W. C. Godfrey, C. H. Pratt, Dr. J. W. Be